THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY.

VOLUME XXXII.
NUMBER 50.

CALCUTTA:—MONDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1885.

Per Annum in Advance.
TOWN 11-8
MOFUSSIL..... 13-4

THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 14TH DECEMBER.

WE TAKE the following from the *Indu Prakash* :

Instead of the national conference at Calcutta which we announced last week a conference is to be held at Puna in next Christmas, when representatives of different cities throughout the country will meet and discuss certain questions of national importance. The Presidency Association, and the Puna Sarvajanik Sabha have already sent invitations to Calcutta, Madras, Baneres, Ahmadabad, Surat and other places. The preliminaries are, we hear, all settled, and we may look forward to the forthcoming conference as a certainty. Puna has been fixed upon as the meeting place, withthe concurrence, and it seems, at the desire of our Calcutta friends, as affording a central position.

How unfortunate! Before the scheme of a national conference is scarcely afloat there is a split. Could not Puna have its conference at some other time? or make the Calcutta people drop it for the present? We have yet to wait long for an health unanimity.

WE QUOTE again, from the same paper :

In the distribution of the Indian leaflets in England the British Indian Association has, we understand, borne as honorable a part as the other associations. The mischievous insinuations of a local contemporary seemed to bring about an unnecessary misunderstanding. The paragraph in the memorial adopted by the Presidency and the other associations on this side of India which seemed to cause a difference of views had reference really to the resolutions of Lord Ripon's Government on Land Revenue settlements in Provinces other than Bengal. It was however made to appear as if it related to the Bengal Tenancy Act, and hence an alienation of feeling threatened to occur. This misunderstanding has we are glad to hear, been cleared up by the Presidency Association, and perfect harmony is now restored.

Is our contemporary really not aware that the "threatened misunderstanding" has been avoided owing to the good sense and forbearance of the leaders of the British Indian Association? We understand that the protest of the British Indian Association sent to the Bombay Presidency Association remains yet unanswered. The fling at us about "mischievous insinuation" comes with ill grace. Our contemporary will do will to publish the protest and its reply, if any there be, if he is determined to stir dirt. Some are fond of wallowing in the mire.

MR. JUSTICE Straight's decision, to the effect that a "sacred bull" is not property, and cannot therefore be made the object of a larceny, cannot recommend itself to the judgment of any good Hindoo. But a Christian Government can hardly be expected to take care of the sacred property of non-christians. The Hindoos of the N. W. P. should, if possible, get the judgment reversed.

A TELEGRAM from Smyrna says that a sharp fight has occurred between the police and the brigands who captured Mr. Charnaud, the Englishman, for whose release a ransom of £1,000 was recently paid. Three of the brigands were killed, and one wounded.

LOVERS of the picturesque, including all ladies visiting the Camp of Exercise, will be delighted to hear of Sir Frederick Robert's decision that full dress shall be worn on the occasion of the great march-past.

IT IS STATED that several Anglo-Indian officers and other members of the Indian establishment have just settled in different towns of Russia for several months in order to learn the Russian language.

THE NEXT biography will be the story of the "Life of Henry Fawcett," Postmaster-General, of which Mr. Leslie Stephen is the writer. The early reminiscences of the book, as showing the progressive development of an inquiring, organising, and eliminating mind, are, it is said, of unusual interest.

SENATOR Stanford, who represents California in the United States Congress, recently gave 83,000 acres, valued at 5,000,000 dollars, to found a university in memory of his deceased son. He now announce a further gift of 15,000,000 dollars (£3,000,000), and his intention to create an intellectual centre in California by attracting the most brilliant professors in the world, so far as money will influence them. The site of the new institution will be Mr. Stanford's residential ranche, thirty miles from San Francisco.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Civil and Military Gazette* "argues that natives who have entered the Civil Service by competition have in every way shown their fitness, and that by parity of reasoning, young natives who gained commissions by competition in India, would, if afterwards sent for a couple of years' training to England, be thoroughly fit for regimental command." Will the *Pi* admit this, or Britannicus subscribe to it?

TUESDAY, 15TH DECEMBER.

A CONTEMPORARY notices the curious use often made of Indian Registration Departments. In Bengal a man, a Mahomedan, took service on board a vessel, as a pilot. He left his wife at home; and, she during his absence of three years, marries again. In due course our Enoch Arden comes back; and unlike his English prototype, makes a disturbance, and wants husband number two to give up the woman. Friendly neighbours interfere; and the result is that Enoch Arden takes Rs. 30, lets his wife stay where she is, and signs a deed, which is duly registered and recorded, promising to forego his claim in favour of his rival. This is all told in the otherwise prosaic pages of the recent report on registration in Bengal. In another village in the 24 Pergunnahs, a Mahomedan executed a deed, binding himself to live all his life with his father-in-law, or—in the event of his failing, if that gentleman lived, to abide by the contract—to consent to a dissolution of marriage. In Sealdah a medical man, with a view to establishing his reputation, registered a number of deeds certifying to his skill in curing chronic diseases. In Calcutta, oddly enough, a Mrs. Thompson and her husband entered into an agreement with a certain Mr. Luke, by which the contracting parties undertook to keep the peace towards each other for a period of two years, Mr. Thompson receiving a consideration in the shape of Rs. 200 from Mr. Luke. Here also, it may be, there is the making of a romance. In Cattack, a deed was registered by which a man made over his son, a minor to a money-lender, authorizing the latter to employ the boy in any useful way till a sum of money which had been advanced was repaid.

THE LAHORE contemporary, speaking of the little book of Messers Rowe and Webb on the English language, makes the following fitting remarks on the modern vicious system of teaching English followed in our Schools and Colleges :

It is not only that our idioms in themselves are so often idiotic, but national madness is also apparent in the exaggerated pedantry of our method of teaching English to Young Bengal. It is sheer cruelty to babus. The study of English in the way inculcated by Messrs Rowe and Webb may be interesting and perhaps useful to the English student, but is quite out of place in the curriculum of Indian schools and colleges. Let modern English be taught by all means; but without the complications of Anglo-Saxon, or the archaisms of Chaucer and Gower. It would be monstrous to maintain an expensive system of State education which spent a perceptible portion of its energy in teaching Young Bengalis to read the Song of Caedmon, or the Saxon Chronicles; for that is what it comes to. Surely it cannot matter a straw to our native students that the word "*cuddle*"—to quote Messrs Rowe and Webb—"is a frequentative formed from middle English *couth*, familiar;" or that "English, as regards its structure and inflections, is Teutonic; but as regards its vocabulary a mixed language."

EVEN Anglo-Indian journals of the most advanced type do not quite relish Mr. Keswick's mode of ruthlessly handling our late Viceroy. A contemporary remarks :

We need no after-dinner speech to remind us that Lord Ripon was a "well intentioned bungler, in whose sagacity no confidence could be placed"; or that "he succeeded in causing more heart-felt discontent among natives than any Governor-General before him. Politics go ill with the peaceful pleasures of the table, and, if it were absolutely necessary to drag, neck and heels, a misguided administrator into what should be primarily a social gathering, Mr. Keswick might have done it in a less obtrusive manner. Rather more than one-half of his speech, proposing the health of our present Viceroy, was taken up with denunciation of our late one—an excellent gentleman, now not only politically dead, as we have said above, but buried and returned to his original constituents.

WITH a view to encourage officers of Her Majesty's ships employed on the East India Station, and especially in the Persian Gulf, to acquire a knowledge of the principal Eastern languages, the Secretary of State for India in Council has authorised the following allowances in lieu of those hitherto paid to Naval Officers qualified to act as interpreters :—For Hindustani (higher standard), Rs. 300; Persian, Rs. 500; Arabic, Rs. 800; for certificates of "higher proficiency" in Persian and Arabic, Rs. 1,200 and 2,000 respectively. The examination will be conducted by the Board of Examiners at Bombay, or under their instructions, and the qualifying test will be that known as the "higher standard," or its equivalent. We are not aware of the "higher standard" Bengali Examination having brought forth any very formidable Bengali scholar.

RAM SINGH KUKA, died at Mergui on the 29th November, from old age and debility. He had been a State prisoner for a number of years. It will be remembered that his coadjutors in the so-called 'Kuka revolt' were blown from guns or otherwise executed; but Ram Singh was fortunate enough to escape with a sentence of deportation to British Burmah.

WEDNESDAY, 16TH DECEMBER.

SIVAJEE's cenotaph, which has been allowed to get into a very dilapidated condition, is to be restored at the public expense. The Government of Bombay has given instructions to the Public Works Department to carry out the necessary repairs. A good move.

A TELEGRAFIC order has been received at Lahore from the Secretary of State for India, disapproving of the appointment of Messrs. Parker and Carr Stephen as Divisional Judges in the Punjab.

A DISTINGUISHED Sanskrit Scholar, Professor Garbe, of Konigesberg, in Germany, has come out on a literary pilgrimage to Puna and Benares. It is stated that he will stay for a year in India to prosecute his researches into Sanskrit literature and science, and that his expenses will be paid by the Government of Germany. The Count de Gubernatis, of Italy, is already here, engaged in a similar mission.

IT IS SAID large quantities of Military stores are still being forwarded for the use of General Prendergast's force in Upper Burma. It is understood that a few of the more important places will be kept strongly garrisoned for the present.

IT APPEARS that in London there are 101 hospitals, in which one and a quarter millions of people are relieved, and which dispense out-door relief to four millions annually. Twenty-five per 1,000 of the population are paupers and are relieved at a cost of over two-and-a-half millions sterling.

THE SPECIAL correspondent of a contemporary telegraphing from Mandalay says that strong evidence has come to light of an offensive and defensive alliance between France and Burmah. But this is devoted *in toto* to France. At any rate there does not seem to have any very great efforts on the part been of France to act up to the terms of the treaty, and indeed no trace of a treaty is forthcoming in France.

THE JUTE manufacturing trade of Calcutta is at present under a cloud. The same causes which led to the depression in the cotton manufacturing trade of Bombay last year are now at work in Calcutta. Overproduction has been followed by the usual result of glutting the market. In Calcutta, though it is the rule to work only six days in the week, still the supply is in excess of the demand. The Committee of the Jute Manufacturers' Association, keenly alive to the danger of the situation, have issued a circular to the members, advocating curtailment of production.

SMALL-POX of a virulent type has broken out at Chinchinim (Goa). The people, panic-stricken, have left home, abandoning the sick, who have nobody to look after them. Even the dead bodies are allowed to remain for an unreasonable length of time without burial.

A GREEK, escaped from Omdurman, says that the Mahdi left 150 widows and several hundred children. He affirms that Slaten and Lupton Beys are still alive, and have turned Mussulmans. He says that Khartoum is nearly deserted. Account it *cum grano*.

PRESIDENT Cleveland has recommended the repeal of the Bland Act. The repealing of the Bland Act means that the silver now stored in the American Treasury, will be let loose, and that the absorption of £2,000,000 per month by the American Government is to be discontinued. If India was able to supply all her own wants, there would be no grounds for uneasiness. Our imports of European manufactures amount to about £50,000,000 per year, and as this has to be paid for in silver, which the repeal of the Bland Act will cheapen, in 1886, we shall have to pay at least 25 per cent. more for

the European goods they purchase than they have to do at the present time.

THURSDAY, 17TH DECEMBER.

REFERRING to the rivalry of the editors of the *Pall Mall Gazette* and the *St. James's Gazette* in connection with the Armstrong Abduction Case, a London correspondent writes :—"There is one man who has had a sweet revenge in this prosecution. I refer to Mr. Greenwood, of the *St. James's Gazette*. That gentleman was for many years the editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, and in that capacity he built up its reputation as a leading English journal. His frequent attacks upon Mr. Gladstone's rapidly developing Radicalism and upon the shortcomings of the Liberal foreign policy were resented by his proprietor, Mr. George Smith, the office was made unbearable, and Mr. Greenwood seceded to start the rival *St. James's Gazette*. Shortly afterwards Mr. Smith sold his paper to his son-in-law, Mr. Yates Thompson, and when Mr. John Morley became editor of the *Pall Mall* he brought Mr. Stead from a small country newspaper in Darlington to act as assistant editor. From that time Mr. Greenwood and his paper had no rest, and the bitterness of the *Pall Mall* was increased when Stead became editor in the place of John Morley. From the very commencement of Mr. Stead's crusade against immorality Mr. Greenwood has discredited his assertions, and when at length the Armstrong case came into sight, he urged on the authorities to prosecute the rival editor."

A number of pumping engines, together with 13½ miles of water pipes (made for conveying water between Souakin and Berber), have been sent from Woolwich Arsenal to Kurrachee. They are to be used for supplying water in the Bolan Pass.

THE *Times of India* has conceived a plan of Native representation in the English Parliament, which it considers both feasible and within reach. Our contemporary says :

> The four Universities of Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, and Lahore would, we think, make the four best constituencies it would be possible to find, and the constituencies most thoroughly representative of the educated Native Community. They are also fixed and limited in number, so that a change of this kind would not be met at the very beginning with a cry that it was the thin end of the wedge. The Fellows, who would be the electors, are presumably men of education, and often of position. Each University would naturally return a member representative of the part of India in which it was situated. Calcutta, for instance, could return, if it pleased, Mr. Lal Mohun Ghose, Bombay the Honible Dadabhai Naoroji, Madras Sir T. Madhava Rao, and Lahore Syed Ahmed Khan. * * * The desire for permanent Native delegates at Home has been expressed by most of the associations. These four members would give them exactly what they need, and would have a recognised rank and position as well. Having provided for one section of the community, the educated classes, it would also be advisable that the Princes and Chiefs should be equally represented. This could best be done in the House of Lords, the election being made, as in Scotland, by their peers. To put it roughly, every Chief with a salute of nine guns and upwards might be given a vote.

A slight mistake as to the position of the fellows vitiates the whole scheme. The Indian fellows are not fellows in the English sense of the word, but under Government officers who are at the beck of the Government. They as voters will be no better than the clerks in the Bengal offices.

IN MONTREAL, 16th of November the day of the execution of Louis Reil, was observed in the French quarters as one of mourning. The tricolour was displayed half-mast; many business houses were closed; emblems of mourning were everywhere visible. All kinds of terrible threats are in the air. The French populace are said to be ready for anything. A public meeting was held at night on the Champs de Mars, and Sir John Macdonald was burned in effigy. The medical students paraded the streets with the tricolour, singing the "Marseillaise" and cheering for Riel. The excitement in Quebec was equally great.

RECENT events at Lahore, remarks the *Pioneer*, suggest an inquiry as to the continued existence or otherwise of Dr. Leitner's Indian establishment at Woking, in England, of which nothing had been heard for some time past. We are informed that the old royal Dramatic College is still standing as the actors left it, and a large board faces the railway embankment, on which are emblazoned the words "Oriental Institute," but there are no occupants, save the doctor's mother-in-law and son. What is worse for the founder is that none of the promised subscriptions have yet been paid. It is most lamentable, that so praiseworthy an undertaking should have collapsed so utterly." We expected as much from the day the idea was mooted.

RETURNS recently published in Kimberley, South Africa, give the production of Cape diamonds from the four chief mines during the three years ended August 31 last as follows :—carats 6,826,520, value £7,485,328. The exports of diamonds from the colony (making allowance for exports not included in the returns) were £9,000,000 for three years.

A SUBSCRIPTION has been started in Australia to send an expedition to New Guinea, to inquire after the Geographical Society's expedition, whose members are believed to have been massacred.

FRIDAY, 18TH DECEMBER.

THERE are rumours in Europe that, in the event of Prince Alexander being deposed, the Czar would be inclined to recommend the Duke of Edinburgh for the vacant throne of Bulgaria. All bosh. Prince Alexander is playing with all the honors in hand. With his newly formed connection he will trump every thing.

THE FRENCH papers announce that Mme. Patti will be married in June to M. Nicolas, who is better known by his stage name of Signor Nicolini. The ceremony will be performed at Craig-y-Nos, the bride's Welsh residence. In June, ten months will have elapsed from the date of the decree of divorce between Mme. Patti and the Marquis de Caux, which interval is prescribed by the French law.

AN ACTRESS, who was hissed off the stage at Cette, in France, died from the shock.

THE PEN with which Abraham Lincoln signed the Emancipation proclamation has been stolen in Chicago by a thief.

IT IS alleged that the Sibi oil wells will prove highly productive. The Canadian experts are "confident that sufficient oil can be raised, not only to supply fuel for the railways near, but also for the lighting of all northern India." Some of the engines of the Pishin Railway are being altered so as to burn petroleum instead of wood; and the new fuel will no doubt in time be universal on that and the Indus Valley line. Refining works, for the manufacture of lighting and lubricating oil, will follow, and the price of kerosine should be lowered in the bazar.

PROFESSOR VAMBERY urges that England should set up the eldest son of the late Ameer of Bokhara —who by the way is said to be dead—as a claimant for the *gadee*, in opposition to his younger brother, a Russian protege. Katty Tura, the eldest son, has been an exile from Bokhara for some years, resident in India, and is now living at Abbottabad.

THE BOMBAY University Matriculation Examination scandal bears even a worse aspect, as new particulars come to light, than in what it at first appeared. The illegible papers already complained of were only sent out toMofussil candidates, it appears, while candidates residing in Bombay were supplied with properly printed papers. The papers executed by means of cyclostyle were so disgracefully bad that it would never have done to issue them in Bombay, where the Press would get hold of them at once, and espouse the cause of the already harassed candidates. But in the Mofussil the chances of these papers passing muster was great. The authors of the job should be in Bengali parlance, "hung for six months."

THE OFFICER, who, is to succeed General Wilson as Military Member of the Viceroy's Council is Major-General Thomas Elliot Hughes, R. A., Director General of Ordnance and Magazines in India.

SRIMUTTY HIRAMONEE Dassee, who was lately sentenced by the Deputy Magistrate of Sealdah to four months' imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100 for cruelly branding her daughter-in-law, Srimutty Kooranee Dassee, appealed against the conviction to the district and Sessions Judge of Alipore, who has confirmed the sentence of the Deputy Magistrate.

How do we taste when roasted? Dr. Haughton, of Dublin (remarks the *St. James's Gazette*), is probably the only Briton who is competent to answer the question by the light of experience; and we do not know whether he has publicly criticised the culinary capabilities of humanity. But at a recent Coloured Methodist Conference at Washington, the assembled brethren had the privilege, according to the *Baltimore Sun*, of listening to a personal statement from a converted cannibal, Professor A. E. Soloder. The Professor is a Fijian; and he ingenuously confessed that he had eaten human flesh "Many a time" and that is tasted "like mule." This, unfortunately, is explaining *ignotum per ignotius*. Some have tasted horse and liked it; but the mule has not yet appeared in their *menus*.

SATURDAY, 19TH DECEMBER.

GAMBLING clubs are the rage now-a-days. But what can compare to the one evening of whist at Calcutta in the close of the last century, when Mr. Barwell, Chief Justice Le Maistre, Colonel Leslie, and Sir Philip Francis played. Mr. Barwell lost six lakhs of rupees, or upwards of £60,000, while the Bench won £20,000, the Army £10,000, and the Civil Service £30,000.

THE lawyers, who always look for a precedent, will find a hard nut to crack in tho following:—A curious law suit is now pending issue in Russia. A certain Princess X..... on her deathbed, entrusted to her friend the care of her little dog Gypsy; she also bequeathed to the same person, a sum of 1,000 roubles (about 4,000 francs), the interest on which amount was to be set apart for the maintenance of the animal. Nothing better could have been desired. But it happened one day that Gypsy died; and now her new mistress, who had taken care of her till the latter breathed her last, thought herself justly entitled to the capital, as the will was silent on this point; when another person who possessed a son of Gypsy's also came forward to claim the money in favour of this son of the deceased dog. We shall publish the decision when it is given.

THE frontier has been satisfactorily demarcated as far as Hauzi Khan, 93 miles from Zolfikar and forty miles from Maruchak. The Commission halts at Hauzi Khan for ten days, pending the survey of the country to Maruchak, where difficulties may be expected. It is hoped, however, to continue the work during the winter; at any rate the demarcation to the Oxus should be finished by the end of March. The health of all is excellent.

THE *Kaiser-i-hind*, of Bombay, suggests that the honorary degree of LL. D., which was conferred by the Bombay University on Lord Ripon last year, should also be conferred this year on Professor Wordsworth and the Hon. Dadabhai Naoroji.

IT HAS been rumoured for some time that the Panama Canal is likely to come to a standstill for want of funds. The work has made considerable progress. The estimated amount of excavation required for the Canal, including rock-cutting, is 125,000,000 cubic metres. The actual amount of excavation done is 13,000,000 cubic metres, or 11 per cent. of the whole. The Canal to be finished, according to M. de Lesseps, in 1888. Time is of the essence of his undertaking. One-half of the time has passed, and only one-tenth of the work is done, and this the least difficult part. If the dreadful Charges River can be controlled, and if money is forthcoming the Canal may be completed in nine years from the present time. But it is said that it cannot be finished under any circumstances before the year 1897. It is by far the greatest undertaking ever set on foot by a private corporation, and its probable bankruptcy will be the most terrible and wide-reaching private disaster that ever visited any nation—the most terrible of the nineteenth century. In India such a disaster could be easily over come by the Government buying up the project, assuming of course that the projectors were Englishmen; but in Paris the case is different. Only about a third of the enormous sum required for the work has been obtained, and the French Government has declined to sanction a lottery loan by which the projector proposed to raise a large portion of the remainder. The crisis, it is said, may be looked for within eighteen months.

SURGEON-GENERAL W. R. Cornish, C. I. E., who recently relinquished the appointment of Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras, has been appointed an Honorary Physician to the Queen.

PREPARATIONS ARE being made in Berlin by the well-known Polar explorer, Lieutenant Schwaka, for a new expedition to the North Pole. He proposes, if possible, to start next spring, and will rely more than any of his predecessors on dogs, sledges, and boats. Experience having shown the inefficiency of the means hitherto resorted to for obtaining provisions, Lieutenant Schwaka is making entirely novel arrangements with regard to supplies.

MR. WORDSWORTH, the new Sheriff, is appointed to be Superintendent of the Common Jail, Bombay, of the Civil side only.

INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(210, Bow-Bazar Street.)

(SESSION 1885 to 1886.)

LECTURE by Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar, on *Tuesday*, the 22*nd Inst.*, at 7 P. M.

Subject : Electro-Magnetism. Electro-Magnetic Rotations.

Admission Fee, in advance, for all the courses of lectures to be delivered during the session Rs. 6, for 12 consecutive lectures, Rs. 1-8; for a single lecture *Annas* 4.

The fee for the Practical Class from regular students is *Annas* 4; from casual students *Annas* 8.

MAHENDRA LAL SIRCAR, M. D.,
Honorary Secretary.

December 19*th*, 1885.

Digitized with financial assistance from the National Archives of India on 08 August, 2017

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1885.

THE CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

THE Calcutta ratepayers, like the voters of Great Britain and Ireland, have belied public expectation. If the Conservatives relying on the revulsion of feeling caused by the "meddle and muddle" policy of their rivals, had calculated upon a strong majority, and have found themselves in a minority, so have the Calcutta Health Society. After keeping up an incessant rattle about cholera, preventible deaths, native apathy, corporatorial latches, Theseus and Ariadne, and what not, and with the Bengal Government at its back or beck (whichever be the right word) it had fully calculated upon an overwhelming majority. There was no lack of exertion in canvassing for votes; the *Englishman*, the quasi-organ of the Society, was not remiss in ringing the bell every now and then as at the gate of a travelling show in country fair to invite spectators, and in out-Barnuming Barnum in the eloquence of its rhetoric; and the officers of the Society were foremost in buttonholing their friends and acquaintances; but all to very little purpose. A return of 13 members out of 48, is the sum total of the fruits borne by their exertion. Most of them would have come in even had the Society not been existence. Babu Sreenath Chunder is the junior partner of a firm of attorneys which has a large native constituency, and ever since 1876 he has always come at the head of the poll. He little needed the help or canvassing of the Health Society. His senior partner, Mr. Swinhoe, comes in the same boat. His allowing himself to be put forth as a nominee of the Society is rather curious. He has been an inveterate if not a virulent anatagonist of the Society in the matter of the amalgamation of the Suburbs with the Town—a union which the Society holds to be the only Holloway's Pills for the—woes of the metropolis, and which he denounces; but he may have been honestly convinced of the error of his ways, or a compromise may have been effected. Dr. Chambers, and Mr. Apcar, are old members. The rest call for scarcely any remark. It is noteworthy, however, that the exertion of the Society did not suffice to secure them any large suffrage. They come with total votes of 13, 17, 22 and so on. The fact is the noise made by the Health-Society produced an impression among the native candidates that the payers of the horse and professional license fees well combined would swamp the house owners, and few contested the elections in the European wards, and the Europeans therefore came in mostly unopposed. It was all a case of "walk over" with them. Nor are the men returned the Vere de Veres of Calcutta European Society. Mr. C. Dissent was, if we remember aright, an overseer or assistant in the Health Officer's Department, and Messrs. Chick and Doucett are welcome to assume the role of Hampdens, since no other will come forward. The *Englishman* feels this, and throws out a hint that the Government should strengthen the hands of these by nominating a sufficient number of Europeans. Of the two other Europeans who have been elected, Mr. Reynolds has always represented the Government and Mr. Cotton is one whom the natives would gladly elect as a Dictator. Assuming that out of the 24 members to be nominated by Government two-thirds will be European officials the result will be, including the Chairman, 31 Europeans against 35 natives, of whom 7 are nominees of the Health Society and may be struck out of the native list the former owning scarcely any land but representing the go-a-head fleeting ideas of the day; and the latter the owner of the land and the abiding interests of the Town. This is exactly what the Health Society is most ardently solicitous to bring about, and for which it seeks the suffrages of the natives of the country. The *Englishman*, the other day, stated that the Society has already enrolled as members some of the "leading native gentlemen" of the Town, and efforts are being made to get in others. We wish our contemporary will publish the names of the native members, so that the native public may know who is who. Turning now to the native members returned we find that there are 7 Mahammadans and 28 Bengalis. They include some Anglicised people who feel disgraced if called Babus and have no sympathy for any thing Indian; some candidates for biennial Honorableship; some applicants for situations for their nephews; and several *apka wastes*. In the language of the auctioneers, they may be described as a miscellaneous lot—a scratch pack that never can hunt together. United they could hold their own, but as they are sure to remain disunited, and divided into groups or cliques they will command no influence and serve no good. They represent, to compare small things with great—little Peddlington with an empire—the disorganised Liberals in the new House of Commons. Inasmuch, however, as there can be no change of ministry, no ins and outs, the Chairman will work his own way relying on the co-operation of either his own countrymen, or the miscellaneous lot, according as circumstances will suggest at each meeting. This is certainly not a healthy state of things, but this is what has been brought on by Sir Rivers Thompson's squabbles with the Corporation. The native public have been disgusted with the sham, and most good men among them will have nothing to do with the Corporation. This is surely a mistake on the part of the natives; they should have borne the slashings of Sir Rivers with more complaisance. The battle was between overbearing bureaucracy and municipal liberty, and perseverance and dogged determination were what were needed on the part of the weak, and in these our native fellow subjects have shown themselves wanting. The threat of recasting the constitution of the Corporation told, and people did not like to have any thing to do with it.

THE FINANCIAL OUTLOOK.

THE prospects of the Indian Exchequer, seem at present to be a hazy one. It is rumoured that the increase of military estimates for the current year will exceed by two crores and a half, if not three crores of rupees. The uncertainty in the figures is due to no reliable estimates being possible with the Burmese War yet unclosed. The bulk of the deficit will of course be due to the cost of preparation for war in the North-Western Frontier. Lord Randolph Churchill estimated this at two millions. And between Burmah and the Camp of Exercise another million is by no means an exaggerated estimate. The first was unavoidable. In anticipation of it we spent over three millions last year. The Boundary Commission, the Afghan Durbar, and the presents to the Amir were cheap at that price, and the preparations are but their sequel. However mistaken the policy, our responsible Government having adopted it we were bound to pay for it. War is a great evil, and no one knows it better than our Viceroy who at the Gwalior durbar so pointedly adverted to it, when congratulating the country on the successful termination of the peace negociations with Russia. To bring on such a denouement, the money is not too much to pay. A single campaign in the borders of the Hindu Kush would have swallowed up many times that amount. But having that amount to pay a prudent person would have thought twice before rushing into an expensive war in another direction. It was patent to the Government that the sources of Indian revenue were inelastic, and that new taxes could not be imposed so as to raise the required sum without inflicting positive cruelty to the people. The only prudent course was to enforce the most stringent economy in every direction. And as war means no economy it should have been the last thing to think of. But our Government thought otherwise. While pocketing positive insults from the Russians, it went out of its way to take up the quarrel of a private trading company with a foreign and perfectly independent ruler who at the time stood in no diplomatic relation whatever with the British Government; and, without even going through the usual formal declaration to justify the action, rushed into war with a peaceful neighbour. That neighbour may have perpetrated manifold cruelties, in his own dominions, but that did not concern India. And the fine imposed upon the trading company was a municipal affair that the Government had no business whatever to resent. Let us suppose a set of English contractors taking up a job at Pondicherry and being heavily and unjustly fined by the Governor of that settlement. Would that have been a cause sufficient for a war with France, with or without an ultimatum? The fact is that with an empty exchequer and heavy financial embarrasments our Government should have been the last to rush into war and that without any avowed pretext. The only conclusions we can arrive at is that war is bad, not *in se*, but when it concerns a powerful enemy; but it is not reprehensible when a weak neighbour has to be dealt with. This was always the case with the East India Company. In the earlier days of its history whenever its funds ran low it ran into war with its neighbours and generally speaking thereby converted its deficits into surpluses. It is possible that the Burmese war is an instance of the kind. Our funds were low and we ran into it in the hope that the revenues of Burmah will convert our ordinary deficits into a surplus. Upper Burmah is said to yield a million a year. Under British managment it may yield twice as much and leaving half a million for expenses of administration, we may get a million and a half for our deficit. This is the best argument we can conceive for the war, and we hope the anticipations of our rulers will soon be realized. As for the Camp of Exercise it is intended, we believe, to show to the outside world, how strong we are; but we doubt if Russia will be misled by it. She was not much frightened by the Sepoys at Malta, and she cannot take a camp of exercise in a more serious light. On the whole the expense incurred on account of it is nearly as bad as the Delhi pageant of Lord Lytton. We did not expect it from a sober-minded and highly experienced statesman like Lord Dufferin.

THE FUTURE OF BURMA.

THE burning question of the day is—what is to be the future Government of our newly-acquired territory of Burma? The arrival of His Excellency the Viceroy in town and the close of the general elections in England do not seem to have brought us any nearer to the solution of this important question than we were when writing on the subject in our last issue. The Viceroy is, it would appear, determined not to act upon any foregone conclusion, and is anxious to approach the question with a clear and unbiased mind, and it is impossible to praise His Excellency too highly for this laudable determination, particularly, because the Home Government have left the question entirely in His Excellency's hands. Lord Salisbury, while recently speaking on the subject, wisely refrained from saying any thing on the abstract right or wrong of annexation or any other course and declared that the question would be dealt with, with due regard to the well-being of the Burmese population, the interests of India, and the demands of the British Empire. What the nature of those demands may be we are not yet permitted to know, unless we are prepared to base our inference on the representation of bodies like the Rangoon Chamber of Commerce, or the Macclesfield Chamber of Commerce, which wise practical and shrewd body of merchant politicians have come to the fore, and are moving heaven and earth to have the policy of annexation through and through adopted, and without loss of time. To the representation of the Rangoon Chamber we shall have occasion to refer later on, and we presume the Macclesfield merchants about whom Reuter telegraphed only lately, seek to fortify their position very much with the same arguments as their Rangoon brethern, namely considerations of trade and commerce. The hands of the annexationists are no doubt very much strengthened by the radical press in England which is said to have almost unanimously pronounced itself in favour of annexation. In India Anglo-Indian journals have from the beginning taken up the same refrain, and are crying themselves hoarse in support of their

pet theory. But the Viceroy, in whose hands the final determination of the fate of the Burmese people practically rests, has deliberately pronounced against all hasty and thoughtless action, and, although it is not very probable that the war about the issues of which there could not be an iota of doubt from the very beginning, should have been undertaken without first, roughly at any rate, settling as to what we should do with it, when we got it, we are, on His Excellency the Viceroy's candid assurance, fully prepared to believe that the spirit of aggression and aggrandisement will not be the only spirit that will predominate when the final settlement of the question formally comes before Lord Dufferin's Government. It had some time back been rumoured that His Excellency would visit Burma personally as soon as matters had settled down a little in that country, and it is not wholly unlikely that the rumour should prove to be true. The Viceroy will thus be enabled to discuss the *pros* and *cons* in the light of local experience and local requirements and to decide the question by considerations of practical expediency. It is unnecessary to urge the considerations of abstract principles, as they have been all but totally abjured by the highly civilized and more dominant powers of Europe. Questions of morality, justice and national rights have long since been relegated to the limbo of exploded maxims, and expediency with just a veneer of righteousness has been set up on their pedestals in the Council Chambers of the Great Powers.

As we said in our last issue the question of the desireablity of annexation or otherwise must in the nature of things, be primarily, a question of ways and means, considerations of abstract principles apart. The most advanced type of annexationists have had to make the unpleasant admission that annexation is not a *very* desirable course, as the country is too sparsely populated to pay for such an administration as the British Government might think fit to provide. But the possibility of a native service is suggested which would bring the cost nearer to the resources that are likely to be at our disposal. "The spirit of self-government," says a contemporary, "which the whole Burmese service from Mengyes downwards are apparently displaying may be maintained and fostered, so as to avoid the replacement by British officials of the Native Agency with which in each Province successively we have originally set out." We are very glad that driven by sheer neccessity our contemporary has succeeded in removing the scales from his eyes, and has come to see and admit that self-government is, after all a possibility in the East, although a hundred years' education and enlightenment under the benign British rule may have failed in developing that spirit in the less favoured territories of India. This admission and this suggesstion disclose the utter hollowness of the contention of those who advocate annexation at any cost, and should be taken into serious consideration by Lord Dufferin's Government before any conclusion is come to. If the whole of the original administrative machinery must perforce be preserved intact, which of course would not make any very great difference to the Burmese, except that they would enjoy the luxury of paying for keeping up a dual Government, where on earth is the neccessity of our annexing the country in name and name only, when the inevitable consequence of the step will be an increase of complications in our relations with the neighbouring powers, weak or strong? We would be the last to object to an extension and development of trade with Upper Burma, even if it be solely in the interests of the British merchants whose representatives are so strenuously advocating annexation, nor have we to say aught against the opening up of a trade route to the Yunnan. But we submit, and all sensible right-minded, and even-balanced people will agree with us, that annexation is not the only feasible means of extended trade, as the Rangoon Chamber contends. Nor is annexation such as is proposed, likely, to be, the means of effectually securing the prosperity and happiness of the Burmese people. It will be too much to assume that under an administration in which the existing elements will be the important factors as proposed, the country will necessarily be better governed and its population more contended and prosperous. On the other hand, such an equivocal administration can only serve to bring discredit on its promoters and responsible heads, a contingency which we should think the advocates of annexation are hardly prepared to meet.

If on the other hand a suitable protectorate be established and wholesome restraint and supervision be brought to bear on Burmese Statecraft, we might fairly expect to give Burma a Government more suitable to the requirements and resources of the people, than an elaborate and strange administrative mechanism which would have to look for support and maintainance to the Imperial Treasury of India. We have nothing very particular to gain by annexation, whereas the other course has much to recommend itself. If the development of trade is ensured and if the whole of the Burmese foreign relations are in our hands, we shall have secured about all that the war was undertaken for without incurring the unnecessary and onerous responsibilities of a direct Government. We trust no importance will be attatched to the cacklings of the Rangoon Chamber about an "unscientific frontier resting on no physical or ethnological reason:" of science in the *other* frontier we have had enough; and we don't care to have any more of it.

If then a protectorate is by far the better course to adopt than annexation, the question turns upon the determination as to which of the numerous claimants to the Burmese throne is best fitted to succeed king Theebaw. The probable successors are four in number. Prince Myngoon now residing in Pondicherri, Prince Myngoon Dyne, his brother, at present living at Benaras, Prince Myoung Oke, the pensioner of our Government at Calcutta, and Prince Myoung Yan, living at Barackpore. The two first are full brothers and sons of the seventh Queen of Theebaw's predecessor on the Burmese throne and the last is the second son of the eighth Queen. Of these four claimants the most notable is the first. He is, says the *Englishman*, a man of about forty years of age, and is described as intelligent, moderate, and well-meaning. He knows enough English and French to make himself understood, and he is apt and observant. During his father's life time, in 1870, he found it convenient to leave Burma, and old Nin Doon requested the Government of India to detain him, which they did promptly enough, sending him, in the first instance, to the Andamans. This was only for a time, but as the political *detenu* he afterwards became wearily familiar with Buxar and Benaras. He found his bondage extremely irksome, and, being unable to obtain from the Government of India a greater degree of liberty, made his escape to Chandernagore in 1883, and made his way last year to Pondicherri. By this step, of course, he forfeited the small pension he was receiving from the Government of India, and, since Theebaw stopped a small supply that came to him from the Shan States, he has been indebted to the French for assistance. He has recently forwarded to His Excellency the Viceroy a petition from which we make the following extract. "I am the eldest surviving son of his late Majesty the late King Myn Doon, and as such the rightful heir under the Burmese Law of Succession to the Throne of Ava, which was usurped by the late King Theebaw, who has been deposed by the British Government. I do not question the justice of the British Government in so dealing with my reputed brother. The step taken by me in 1884, in seeking the protection of the French Government, may have given offence to your Excellency's Government, but I can assure your Excellency that my reason for taking this step was the desire to obtain that *personal freedom* which is dear to every man, and not to any desire to court the alliance of the French Government. I was fully aware when I left Chandernagore, that the French Government were on friendly terms with King Theebaw, and would give me no assistance in opposition to his rule, and, as your Excellency probably knows, I have frequently, while residing in French territory, corresponded with the British Government, towards whom I have personally cherished only friendly feeling. I recognize the absolute right of the British Government as the Paramount Power in India to control the relations of Burmah with other Powers, and should gladly seek the advice of any British Resident or Commissioner appointed as Your Excellency's representative at Mandalay, and spontaneously accord every facility for the expansion of trade and commerce with or through my dominions that Your Excellency in Council might desire. It is due to Your Excellency and the Great Power which Your Excellency represents that I should thus distinctly avow the policy which I would loyally follow, if Your Excellency is pleased to recognise my claim to the Throne of Ava. For obvious reasons it would not be proper, perhaps, for me to say more in this Memorial, but if Your Excellency will accord me an interview, I will instantly proceed to Calcutta and place myself at Your Excellency's disposal." Prince Myngoon was a successful and popular Governor of the Shan States during his father's life time, and he so fully secured the attachment of the people that during his exile they have largely contributed to his necessities. It is not for us to take upon ourselves to say which of the four or any other princes may be best and with most advantage, entrusted with the Burmese throne; but it seems to us that once the policy of annexation is disapproved of there ought to be no difficulty in making a suitable choice, and of allaying as soon as possible the doubts now existing amongst the Burmese about the future Government of their country.

THE INDIA OF TO-DAY.

LORD RIPON has done us a very great service by explaining to the British public the situation of the India of to-day. His Lordship recently delivered an extremely able and thoughtful address on this important subject before the Edinburgh Philosophical Institution. The English educated Native is an eye-sore to the Anglo-Indian community, both official and un-official. They deliberately shut their eyes to the fact that by its educational policy during the last fifty years the English Government has revolutionized this country, and that the time has come when the our bureaucracy must re-cast their ideas of Indian administration. Those who entertain any doubts on this point cannot do better than to study Lord Ripon's address under notice. His lordship has accentuated and with becoming pride described the movement now going on in India and expanding in volume and increasing in rapidity and force every day, and shown that it is working vital changes in the opinions and desires of the educated classes. The India of to-day, he points out, differs materially in its intellectual and moral, in its political and social aspects, not only from the India of Lord William Bentinck and of Lord Macaulay, but from that of Lord Canning and of Lord Lawrence; and that this is the result of the liberal and generous policy which the British Government deliberately adopted fifty years ago, and which it has pursued, with brief exceptions, ever since. The spread of Western education combined with the influence of a free Press and a free right of public meeting has produced a progress in movement in this country which cannot be ignored or overlooked. There was a time when serious doubts were entertained as to the expediency of teaching Western literature and science to the people of India. But those doubts were removed by the incisive logic of Macaulay, and in 1835 it was decided that the great object of the British Government ought to be the promotion of European literature and science among the Natives of India. But our universities, colleges and schools are not the only means of intellectual training which the British Government has given to the inhabitants of this country. It has conferred on them the inestimable boon of a free Press, and its natural consequence has been the steady, though slow, growth of public opinion in the country. Then, the development of communications and increased facilities for travel are breaking down long established prejudices and widening men's minds. These causes set in operation by a powerful Government working together simultaneously must in course of time produce important changes. Lord Ripon said: "A widespread education, conducted by European scholars on a European foundation, cannot exist in an Eastern country for fifty years and produce no change in the opinions, the character,

and the aspirations of those who have been submitted to its influence; if it were thus barren and ineffective, it would fail to fulfil the objects of those eminent men who took the lead in establishing it. A free Press, though, as has been the case in India, its progress may have been slow, cannot fail, in half a century to attain an influence, which when once gained, will rapidly extend its range and its power. Easy and quick communications are in every part of the world potent instruments in removing local prejudices and uniting distant populations, and what European, at least with all his pride in European civilisation, will be found to doubt that closer and more frequent contact with Europe must powerfully affect the thoughts, the beliefs, and the feelings of men so intelligent and of such high intellectual qualities as are to be found among the Natives of India. It has been our high and noble aim, to open to the people of that country our best treasures of literature and of science, but having done so, we must be prepared to accept the inevitable, nay the anticipated and desired result." There can be no doubt that the English educated class possesses the future of India. The average Anglo-Indian would have the British public believe, that the educated community in this country is comparatively small in number, and that it has little sympathy with the great mass of the people. But it is idle to shut one's eyes to the fact that the educated classes exercise, and will hereafter exercise, great and even predominant influence in India. It is a great mistake to think that because the educated community is small in number, its influence is restricted.

The question naturally arises—how should the British Government deal with the progressive movement now going on in India? Lord Ripon has discussed this important subject in a manner which leaves nothing to be desired. He justly remarks that this movement is altogether in consequence of the connection between England and India, and of the acts and policy of the British Government for the last half century. This fact cannot be too carefully borne in mind by the Anglo-Indian community, who are apt to overlook it. Lord Ripon pertinently says there are three methods of treating this movement. The Government may either ignore it; or may endeavour to resist it; or may guide and control it. All sensible men will agree with Lord Ripon in thinking that the first of these methods is obviously foolish. It would no doubt find favour with the Anglo-Indian community; but no Briton whose naturally strong sense of justice has not been blunted by residence in the East could be expected to approve such a foolish policy. The Indian bureaucracy would have little sympathy with the new ideas which have sprung up in the Native mind under the influence of Western education, even if they succeeded in understanding them, which is extremely doubtful. From the very conditions of its existence the Indian Civil Service is incapable of recognising progress other than that which it has itself promoted and which it considers essential to the safety of the English position in this country. But the right-minded Englishman will recognise the grave danger of refusing to acknowledge the manifest signs of the times. As regards the second of the methods mentioned above, Lord Ripon observes:—"But if we can no longer safely shut our eyes and ears to the sights and sounds which indicate the existence of new conditions of life and thought in India, can we safely or righteously set ourselves to resist the onward progress which is resulting from our own deliberate measures, and is but the outcome of our long-established policy? In considering this question, it must never be forgotten that the problem with which we have now to deal is one of our own creating. It is the education which we have given to the Natives of India which is now bearing its fruit. It is the material progress of which we have been the authors which is overthrowing ancestral customs and changing ancient modes of thought. And it is the closer contact with the philosophy, the science, and the politics of the west, resulting from our presence in the country which is filling the best intellects in India with new thoughts and aspirations. Are we to stop short in our course? Are we to acknowledge that the high aims and high hopes of our past policy were fatal and mischievous delusions, and that Metcalfe, and Bentinck, and Macaulay were but dreamers and enthusiasts, or shall we not repeat more firmly than ever the words which the last of those eminent men addressed to the House of Commons when he said—'Are we to keep the people of India ignorant in order that we may keep them submissive? Or do we think that we can give them knowledge without giving them ambition? Or do we mean to awaken ambition and provide it with no legitimate vent? Who will answer any of these questions in the affirmative? I have no fears; the path of duty is plain before us, and it is also the path of wisdom, of national prosperity, and of national honour. The policy which Macaulay thus defended is now bearing in its fulness the fruit to which we look forward.' It rests with the English people to determine whether that noble policy is to be continued and carried to its logical conclusion, or it is to be replaced by an illiberal and repressive policy. Any attempt to draw back from the liberal and generous policy, which has been pursued for the last fifty years, to hesitate to accept its necessary and foreseen consequences would be to acknowledge that it was a mistake, and that the high aim which the English people set before them in India could not be attained. We cannot persuade ourselves to believe that the great British nation will consent to do anything of the kind. This is evident from the fact that when Lord Lytton proposed to close the ordinary Covenanted Civil Service by law to the Natives of India, Lord Cranbrook who was then Secretary of State for India, frankly told him that Parliament would never sanction such a retrograde measure. Such being the case, the necessity for further advance is obvious. As Lord Ripon justly remarks, "history records for us no other attempt to combine a free Press and a free right of public meeting, to say nothing of a complete system of the highest education with an administration practically despotic." If so, the honorable and legitimate ambition of educated Natives to take a fair share in the administration of their own country should be recognised and gratified. It is almost needless to say nothing in this direction can be expected from the Indian bureaucracy. They are so jealous of their rights and privileges that they will not surrender an iota without the hardest possible struggle. The history of India under British rule from the days of Clive and Hastings proves to demonstration that if any radical reforms are made in the system of Indian administration they must be effected by the British public through their representatives in the House of Commons. If they do not insist on the fulfilment of the solemn pledges which have been repeatedly made to the people of India in the matter of their employment in the public service, there is no hope for our unrepresented and voiceless countrymen.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

WE WOULD draw the attention of our readers to the advertisement published in another column announcing that the Levee is unavoidably postponed to 4th January 1886, and the Drawing Room as has already been notified will take place on Tuesday next December 22nd 1885.

ON MR. AMIR ALI'S going out by rotation, Mr. R. Steel, the well-known merchant of Calcutta, has been appointed as an additional member of the Viceroy's Legislative Council. Mr. Steel will worthily represent the Calcutta merchants.

DR. CHAMBERS, who officiated as Coroner of Calcutta, during Mr. B. L. Gupta's absence, has vacated that appointment on the latter gentleman's reverting to the post of Presidency Magistrate. Dr. Chambers had during his officiating incumbency discharged his duties satisfactorily.

THE *Adya Sradha* ceremoney of Maharaja Kamalkrishna Bahadoor, the late head of the Sobhabazar Raj family, was performed by his sons in the family dwelling house with great eclat on Saturday last. Sixteen silver *Sorashes* were consecrated and a large number of Bramhins and pundits from various parts of the country received presents of money, clothes, brass and silver utensils, and a large number of beggars received alms.

WE ARE happy to welcome His Excellency the Viceroy back to the Metropolis after a protracted absence of more than nine months. His Excellency, the Countess and suite arrived in town at 5 P. M. on Wednesday last by special train, from Lucknow. The Viceroy left Lucknow on Monday and halted for night's rest at Allahabad and Nowadi, sleeping at the railway carriage to avoid the discomfort and inconvenience of a regular halt. The original plan of halting at Beneras was abandoned and the splendid preparations of the Beneras people to receive His Excellency have gone for nothing. His Excellency, we are glad to say, is all right now, but naturally continues rather weak after his first experience of Indian fever, on which account His Excellency's medical advisers insisted on his arrival to town being strictly private. No attempt, accordingly was made for anything like a public reception, and on His Excellency's arrival at the Howrah Station none but members of the Viceroy's party and household were present.

THE PRELIMINARY Exhibition at Calcutta, of the Exhibits intended for the forthcoming London Indo-Colonial Exhibition, must be pronounced to have been an entire success, both as a show and from a financial point of view. The Art and Industrial products of Bengal as collected by the Committee must have had great attraction in them to have drawn hundreds of visitors on the three days that the exhibition was originally meant to be open to the public and on Saturday before last as many as 1500 hundred visited the Exhibition. The visitors were much satisfied with the Exhibits and the Committee's creditable mode of arranging them and the only complaint was that there was not plenty of space for the numerous spectators to move about conveniently. This unexpectedly large attendance was sufficient inducement for the Committee to keep the Exhibition open for a few days more and accordingly His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor's sanction was obtained to keep it open for two days longer than originally arranged, namely Tuesday and Wednesday. It was His Honor in fact, from whom this good suggestion primarily came, and the Exhibition would have been kept open a little longer had not the exigencies of packing and transmission demanded otherwise. Some of the Exhibits, likely to create a special interest in England are the prettily designed and nicely executed models of a Bengali *Patsala*, a Bengali *Bazar* and an Indigo-factory in full working order. The latter model in particular, will be serviceable in giving the English public some idea as to how one of the most important Indian industries in which they are interested is managed, and how the poor Indian ryot is in some cases tortured and harassed for the benefit of the foreign capitalist and speculator. We do not know whether the philanthrophic public will very much relish the scenes in which the ryot is tortured in the *godown*, or being beaten with shoe and fists by the over zealous *Sarkiwallas* in the pay of the *Sahab* who stands at a distance in a threatening attitude, cane in hand. We need hardly assure the British public that the scenes they will see in inanimate clay in this little model are not unfrequent in our Indigo-factories even in these days of civilization, enlightenment and boasted good government, when it would be but fair to have expected that the noble work done by the *Nildarpan* and Rev. Mr. Long had borne fruit.

THE annual prize distribution of the well known Oriental Seminary, which has reached the fifty-fifth year of its existence, came off on Monday last under the presidency of Mr. H. J. S. Cotton. Maharaja Narendra Krishna, the President of the school committee, opened the proceedings by referring in suitable terms to the loss the school has sustained by the death of Maharaja Kamal Krishna, the late President, and of Babu Bhoirub Chunder Banerjee, long an active member of the Committee. After the distribution of books and medals to the deserving students was over, the

chairman as usual, adressed the assembly. We are glad to make the following extract from Mr. Cotton's excellent speech :

"With regard to this Seminary, he would mention a few of the men of note from it, now dead, for it would be premature to name the living. Shumboonath Pundit, the first native Judge of the High Court in this province, and that distinguished son of a distinguished father, Roma Prosad Rai, G. C. Ghose and Kristodas Pal, whose name is familiar to every educated Eu-ropean and Indian who prides in doing honor to him, the presiding genius who bore India through the period of transition she is passing through, and paved the way for his successors. Of all these men could this Seminary boast, and further greatness was before it. He called upon the boys to keep a strict watch over themselves, so that the growing spirit of independence among native youth may not carry them away from their duty (*bhakti*) towards their fathers, grandfathers, and others in authority over them, and so form themselves as to merit the liberal policy of Mr. Gladstone towards this country, and their future might perhaps exceed the reputation of Kristodas Pal. This *bhakti* is one of those important considerations in one's character, without which there was no true greatness, and self esteem a mere dead letter. In conclusion, the Chairman thought that the affiliation of the school with the University was possible, and would be an advantage, and if the committee moved in the matter, he was sure they would be successful."

THE DEATH of Mr. Barlow the late Commissioner of the Bhagulpore Division has led to certain important changes in the upper appointments of the Bengal Civil Service. Mr. S. Alexander of Dacca gets the Bhagulpore Commission; but Mr. Keane Magistrate of Monghyr, will officiate for Mr. Alexander so long as he does not returns from leave. Mr. Lowis gets Mr. Alexander's place in Dacca, and Mr. Ware Edgar goes to Chittagong as Commissioner. The last is a paper or pay arrangement, for the gentleman named continues to hold a portfolio in the Bengal office.

THE fourth General Election of the Calcutta Municipality came off on Tuesday the fifteenth instant. The Town Hall, The Municipal office, the Burtola, Jorasanko and Hastings Thanas were, as usual, converted into polling stations, a number of wards being assigned to each station under the superintendence of a chief polling officer. The elections for wards No. 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, otherwise known as the Burabazar, Collootolah, Moochipara, Bowbazar, Puddopukur, and Waterloo Street wards took place at the Town Hall under the supervision of Babu Matap Chand Mullik. The Municipal office was the polling station for wards No. 13, 14, 15, 16, and 17 or the wards known as Fenwick Bazar, Taltolla, Collinga, Bamunbusti and Badamtolli wards. At the Burtolla Thana were contested wards No. 1. 2, 3, 4, or the Shampooker, Kumartoli, Burtola, and Sukea's street wards, and the JorasankoThana was the station for the Jorasanko and Jorabagan wards, while the elections for Hastings took place at the local police Station.The chief polling officers at the latter stations were Babus Gopal Lall Mitra, Nobogopal Mitra, Jodunath Dey and Gossain Das Newgi, respectively. The amount of interest displayed by the rate-payers was of course nothing like what is to be witnessed in European cities on like occasions, but on the whole a greater and keener interest was displayed than in former years, and a larger number of voters personally attended at the polling booths, and in a majority of instances the candidates were personally present to hand in their own, and object to their opponent's voting papers, and the spirit of objection seemed to be specially dominant in the Moochiparah and Hastings Wards. In the latter 22 out of 24 of a total number votes of a candidate were taken objection to. Under the law the Chairman of the Corporation will have to consider and pass orders on these objections, and the results of the elections will not be complete so long as the Chairman's decisions are not known ; but it is supposed that the overruling or otherwise of these objections will materially alter the status of the candidates concerned. But so far as can be gathered from the list of unobjected votes, it will be seen that most of the old Commissioners have succeeded in retaining their seats, and some new candidates have got in. Amongst the latter we notice the names of Kumar Nil Krishna, Mr. N. N. Ghose, Bubu Hurry Prosunno Sen, Moulavi Budurruddin Haidar, Dr. Zahiruddin Ahmed, Dr. Mahendra Lal Sirkar, Mr. H. J. S. Cotton, and Moulavi Aga Mahammad Mehdi. Subjoined is the list of the successful candidates and the number of votes that each scored (excluding the votes to which objection has been taken):

Ward No. 1, Shampooker—		Ward No. 10, Bowbazaar—	
Kumar Nil Krishna Badoor	522	Mr. C. E Dissent	542
Mr. R. Mitra	189	Babu Gonesh Chunder Chunder	382
Ward No. 2, Coomartolee—		,, Rash Behari Dass	275
Mr. N. N. Ghose	653	Ward No.11, Puddopooker—	
Babu Hurry Prosono Sen	646	Babu Jogesh Chunder Dutt	494
Ward No. 3, Burtollah—		Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar	486
Babu Kally Nath Mitter	466	Ward No. 12, Mangoe-lane—	
,, Komud Kissen Mitter	368	Mr. William Swinhoe	268
Ward No 4, Sukea's-Street-		Colonel Beresford Lovett	159
Babu Sarat Chunder Mi-ter	368	Mr. H. W. Hallett	150
,, Omirtonath Mitter	309	Ward No. 13. Fenwick-bazar	
Ward No. 5. Jorabagan—		Moulvi Fuzloor Rahman Khan	559
Babu Lall Behary Bysack	1167	Babu Preonath Dutt	546
Kumar Dinendro Narain Roy	763	Dr. E. W. Chambers	205
Dr. Lall MadhubMukerjee	700	Ward No. 14, Taltollah—	
Ward No. 6, Jorasanko—		Moulvie Ahmed	701
Babu Ganendro Chunder Ghose	738	Babu Surendro Nath Banerjee	557
Dr. Bhubun Mohun Sircar	704	Mr. Abdur Rahman	467
Babu Woma Kanto Sein	623	Ward No. 15, Collingah—	
Ward No. 7, Burra Bazaar-		Moulvie Zoharul Huq	304
Babu Juggernath Khunnah	1207	,, Seraj-ul-Islam	269
,, Sree Nath Chunder	908	Mr. H. Chick	157
,, Bejoy Kissen Dutt	384	Ward No. 16, Badamtolee—	
Ward No. 8, Colootollah—		Mr. H. J. S. Cotton	127
Moulvie Budrudin Hyder	765	,, E. T. Atkinson	113
Babu Beer Nursing Dey	678	,, G. S. Doucett	13
,, Sreenath Dutt	614	Ward No. 17,Bamun Bustee—	
WardNo. 9, Mocheeparah—		Moulvi Aga Mahomed Mehdi	90
Babu Norendro Nath Sen	505	Hon'ble H. J. Reynolds	69
Dr. Zahirudin Ahmed	504	Mr. S. Gore-Browne	51
Babu Soorendro Nath Das	503	Ward No. 18, Hastings—	
		Mr. J. G. Apear	22
		,, J. Dyce Nicol	17

The Police and other arrangements at the polling centres were all that could be desired and every thing passed off without a hitch. The voters of Burtolla Police Station centre had attempted to give some eclat to the occasion by suitably decorating the station premises, but at the other stations the long wooden boards and cluster of chairs around were the only decorations to boast of. The sagacious *khiliwallah, hooka bardar* and the sweet-meat seller were up to the occasion and were present at all the centres with their respective stocks-in-trade and extensive paraphernalia to cater to the wants and necessities of the inner man of the electioneering public and some candidates had considerately provided refreshment for their constituents. These are novel features no doubt but it, perhaps, is too late in the day not to have them introduced, particularly as it seems to be the aim of some of our people to tread in the footsteps of the British elector ; only in the present instance the practice, had it been resorted to in England would have made the inovators subject to the penal clauses of the Corrupt Practices Act, We have not heard of any of the wives, daughters or friends fallow the example of a former Duchess of Devonshine and write " Dear Charles,-Yesterday I sent you three votes, but went through great fatigue to procure them ; it cost me ten kisses for every plumper."

THE ANNUAL Convocation of the University of Calcutta was held on Saturday last, when Mr. Ilbert the Vice-chancellor of the University presided. His Excellency the Chancellor could not attend as had been atranged bef ore hand, owing to His Excellency's continued weak state of health. We do not know who were responsible for the arrangements of the occasion,and we are constrained to say, that we do not remember having seen a worse-mannaged affair.. The doors were not opened at the appointed hour and a tremendiously large crowd of graduates, under graduates. Senators and invited ladies and gentlemen were kept waiting at the vestibul and in the street, on the stairs for no reasons that we could make out. The crush was very great and the confusion simply indescribable. The ladies and gentlemen, particularly the former, must have had a most umcomfortable half an hour of it. Degrees were conferred on an unusually large number of graduates and the Vice-chancellor delivered his usual address, a notice of which we most withold till our next issue.

NO COUNTRY on the face of the earth is richer in charitable institutions than England. Apart from its work—houses, of which there is one in every parish, and which are supported by a local rate, its Hospitals, its Dispensaries, its guilds, and its societies, all mantained by voluntary subscriptions, number by thousands, and disburse untold amounts of money for the relief of human suffering. Englishmen may be will proud of these as monuments of their benevolence and sympathy for the poor, the needy, and the distressed, and sooth to say they render an immense amount of good. We are bound to add, however, that they likewise afford room for an astounding amount of misfeasance and positive dishonesty. The cosy luncheons of the administering Boards apart, there seems to be a regular run for hanks on the part of the executive officers, which leaves but a small share of the cake for those for whom it is meant. Sometime ago *Punch* made himself merry by publishing a series of reports which disclosed an amount of peculation most discreditable to the nation. Of course the reports were ideal, but the facts set forth were any thing but imaginary. "Amateur casuals" and others came more to the point, but their labours have not yet borne adequate fruit. A notable instance has just been cited by our contemporary of the *Englishman*, which must prove astounding even in a country where Pandahs and priests swallow so much of the benefactions of the charitable. True,priests are priests all over the world, and at one time the finest and oldest wines in Europe were to be found in the cellars of monasteries, but as the Government has lately appointed a Committee to enquire and report on the misfeasance of Mahum madan educationally funds, we like to confine our fling to our country. But to our tale. It appears there is a benefit society at Liverpool which bears the awkward name af Royal Liver Friendly, Society and to be even more unfortunate, in the character of its guardians. "The Society," says our contemporary "has been established for more than a quarter of a century, and it is said that a large number of its eleven hundred thousand members are becoming seriously alarmed at the manner in which its affairs are being conducted. Apparently they have good reason for their alarm. In the year 1884the receipts of theSociety amounted to £364,509 sterling, but the savings only reached the insignificant sum of £2,819. This was not owing to any misfortune, or run upon the funds. but to the amazing fact that no less than £171,831 was eaten up in expenses. It is merely another example of the danger of irresponsible management. The subscribers in 1878 felt such boundless confidence in the two Secretaries who then managed the Society that they passed a resolution giving them an amount of remuneration which was at least to ensure their honesty- The salary of the Secretaries, which was £2,080 per annum, was doubled ; and they were authorized to take a commission of five per cent. on the increase in the Society's collections since 1875. It is gravely said that the effect of this resolution has been to cause a constantly increasing drain on the funds, and over a million and a quarter sterling has been spent during the last ten years in managing the Society. An interview with the Auditors resulted in the admission that during the last ten years the two Secretaries had taken in commission and salaries the sum of £63,301. Presumably there must have been a Chairman and Directors with a large establishment who have absorbed the rest of the money"

SOME of our Anglo-Indian contemporaries, notably the *Englishman*, were, as is thus wont lavish in their denunciations for the obtuseness of the natives in not perceiving the beauty of Dr. Koche's theory about of the cholera and microbe. The Health Society professing to be thoroughly scientific, saw in it the dawn of the Millninum ; Mr. Simmons on its behalf delivered a learned discourse, and a native gentleman shrewd in his day, and perhaps bidding for local European popularity went the length of paying for a Bengali translation of the same professedly in order to disperse the dense mass of gloom which enshrouds the minds of his countrymen. But unfortunately for them Drs. Kleen and Heneages' researches have undone the whole, and a Committee of experts appointed by the Secretary of

State have now put the last nail on the coffin of the theory. The Committee consisted of Dr. William Aitken, Dr. J. Burdon-Sanderson, Dr, Norman Chevers, C. I. E., Dr. F. de Chaumont, Sir Joseph Fayrer, K. C. S. I., Sir William W. Gull, Sir W. Guyer Hunter, K. C . M. G., Sir William, Jenner,K. C. B. (president), Dr. T. R. Lewis, Dr. John Macpherson, Dr. Jeffery, A. Marston, Sir W. R. E. Smart, K. C. B., Dr. John Sutherland, and Dr. Timothy Lewis (secretary). And these gentlemen have come to the following conclusions :

(*a*) That comma-shaped organisms are ordinarily present in the dejections of persons suffering from cholera.

(*b*) That they are not to be found in the blood nor in any of the tissues, including the mucosa of the small intestine when the latter is examined in a fresh condition.

(*c*) That comma-shaped organisms of closely-allied morphological appearances are ordinarily present in different parts of the alimentary tract in health ; that they are deloveped to an unusual extent in some of the diseases characterised by hyper-secretion of the intestine ; and that there are grounds for assuming that when any predominant form is observed it is in a great measure attributable to the nature of such secretion,

(*d*) That the comma-shaped bacilli ordinarily found in cholera do not induce that disease in the lower animals, and that there are no real grounds for assuming that they do so in man ; while the circumstance that they have been found in tanks which constituted the ordinary water supply of adjacent villages unassociated with the presence of the disease goes to negative any such assumption.

We have all along vindicated the theory as absurd, and we are glad to find that in doing so we have not misled our readers. Our contemporary of the *Pioneer* thus comments on the report :

The Committee, whose constitution commands respect for its verdict, has decided unhesitatingly that the "microbe theory," as applied to cholera at any rate, is wrong. The comma-shaped bacillus, of which we have heard so much, is thus reduced to the humble position of an uninvited but apparently innocuous guest in human internal arrangements. Healthy persons carry them about with them ; and tanks, supplying water to villages where cholera is unknown, are full of them. Therefore, —the Committee not unnaturally conclude,—the facts that cholera-striken patients are also subject to "microbs" and that tanks in choleraic neighbourhoods have them too, is no proof whatever of their connection with the disease.

Will the native gentlemen who paid for the translation of Mr. Simmon's lecture and thereby deluded his countrymen, now pay for a translation of the report to save them from the delusion ?

THE *Daily News* urges that a conference should be held of the Conservative and Liberal leaders and Home Rulers on the subject of Home Rule for Ireland. But it is not known whether such a conference will take place or not. Lord Salisbury's Government has decided to meet the new Parliament and will take the earliest opportunity of ascertaining whether it is in possession of the confidence of the House. The *Standard* publishes a paragraph stating that Mr. Gladstone is willing to concede a separate Parliament to Ireland, at the same time however preserving the Union, the rights of the Crown, and the supremacy of the Imperial Parliament. Mr. Gladstone has denied the accuracy of the statement. The *Pall Mall Gazette* publishes a paragraph declaring that Mr. Gladstone's scheme is substantially to establish a Parliament in Dublin with complete control over Irish affairs, the Crown having the right to veto any measure in accordance with the advice of the Irish Ministry. The Irish members will remain in the Imperial Parliament for all purposes relating to imperial legislation.

Mr. Gladstone has denied the accuracy of the statement that he has formulated a scheme for an Irish Parliament. The Right Honorable gentleman adds that nobody is aware of his intentions with regard to the question of Home Rule for Ireland.

THE STATEMENT of a Servian official despatch that the Bulgarians had attacked the Servian outposts, on the 17th and that after severe fighting, which lasted for several hours, the Servians had gained a complete victory over the Bulgarians, who were dislodged rom their positions at Vilikisvor, proves, according to later advices to be wholly untrue and a mere hoax. The French Government has presented a note to the Powers in favour of the union of Bulgaria and Roumelia under the rule of Prince Alexander. The Porte has sent Mrdjid Pacha in order to confer with Prince Alexander, who has intimated his readiness to recieve him. Prince Alexander declares that the proposed Commission of the Great Powers to fix a line of demercation and to arrange an armistice is needless. His Highness insists on the Servians evacuating the Widdin districts. A Commission, however, composed of the military Attatches of the Powers at Veinna has arrived at Nijch for the purpose of fixing a line of demarcation or neutral zone, and arranging the terms of an armistice. Prince Alexander has assented to the Commission with certain reservations. It is announced that the Sultan has decided to appoint Prince Alexander Governor of Roumelia for life with thes sanction of the Signatories to the Treaty of Berlin.

KING THEEBAW and party arrived off Madras safe on the 14th December and landed on the following morning when an immense crowd of people assembled on the pier and on the beach. He will for the present live at the MansionHouse the former residence ofRaja Gujapati Rao situated in a pleasant Suburb of Madras. He will be placed under the charge of Mr. Simpson who had charge of the Gaekwar years ago. Theebaw is said to have brought with him four lacs worth of treasure and precious stones. At the Mansion he was met by three members of the Madras Executive Council. He will probably be permanently located in the abandoned fort of Rainket, situated in the North Arcot District.

General Prendergast and the troops under him have received messeges of congratulation on their bloodless victory in Burma, from His Excellency the Viceroy, the Commander-in-Chief and His Highness the Duke of Cambridge. Disquieting news, however, continues to be received from Burma. The massacre of eleven European assistants of the Bombay-Burma company who were working in the Chindwin forests on the breaking out of the war is reported. News has been received of another attack upon three Europeans, in the employment of the Bombay and Burma Corporation, who have been foully murdered up the Kyendwen river when on board the steam launch. Another report is current that a party of Chinese has occupied the country close down to Bhamo. The British Expidition to Bhamo was to have left Mandlay on Friday last.

Although the country is being gradually pacified and the people in general coming in and surrendering their arms to the British authorities, serious cases of dacoity, all over the country are reported as daily occurrences. The moving coloumns patrolling the country are quite ineffective in putting them down as they never come across the dacoits who always manage to elude pursuit. One dacit chief, bolder than his tribe, is said to have under his protection a brother of Theebaw and to have set him up, as king, and all who do not submit to the pretender have been threatened with extermination. Information has araived to the effect that the best BurmeseGeneral is marching down on Ningyan with a large force. The Kinwoon Mengyee has been detained pending an investigation regarding his share of the atrocities, which is supposed to be as great as the Tinedah Mengyee's. The five sons of the late War Prince, with their wives and followers, are to be sent to Tavoy, and kept under surveillance there. Mr. Bernard arrived at Mandlay on the 15th and declared that he has no knowledge of the intentions of the Government regarding the future of Burma. Steps are being taken for erecting permanent barracks at Mandlay. M. Haas the French consul who is said to be going on leave for six months has left the country. The Press Censorship exercised by the military authorities has been abolished and the *Times'* correspondent has been permitted to return to Mandlay. The French and Italian Governments have denied all knowledge of correspondence alleged to have been discovered at Mandalay concerning treaties with Burma.

THE latest advices from Koshay state that the rebels are keeping up a continuous fire, and are also shelling the British positions. Major Chalmers and Lieutenant Cameron, of the 1st Battalion Cameron Highlanders, and Colonel Hunter, have been severely wounded. The *Times*, in a leading article, announces that the British Government has no intention of re-occupying Dongola, and that the measures to be taken are purely of a defensive character.

Darlington's Pain-Curer.—This famous and popular remedy is warranted to cure pains of every description, arising from whatever cause, on any part of the human frame. A certain cure for Pains in the Back, Lumbago, Pains in the Chest, Sore Throats, Coughs, Colds, Mumps, Tightness of the Chest, Bronchitis, Diphtheria, Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Colic, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Pains in the Groins, Contracted Joints, Gout, Sciatica Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Swellings, Old Sores, Ulcers, Piles, Ringworm, Pimples, and Eruptions on the Skin. Per bottle Re. 1 ; large size, Rs. 2 : Packing As. 8. The words Pain-Curer & No More Pains ! ! ! are our Trade Marks. Darlington & Co., 49, Dhurrumtollah Street, Calcutta. ☞ Examine the bottle, and see it has the Seal, Label, and Wrapper of Darlington and Co., and beware of imitations.

Rani Rajbunsi Koomar, of Soorsund, Camp Nasrigunge in Dinapore, who has, with benefit to herself, adopted the use of Darlington's Infallible Pain-Curer for the last three years, writes again through Babu Hurrihur Inder Sahi, under date the 29th August 1883,—"I have to inform you that a remittance of Rs. 25 has to-day been made to your name by a Money Order on the General Post Office, Calcutta, and to request you to send me ten large bottles of Darlington's famous Infallible Pain-Curer by return of post."

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—PRE-EMINENTLY THE COD LIVER OIL FOR USE IN INDIA, AND IN WARM CLIMATES,—Joseph J Pope, Esq., late Staff-Surgeon, Army, Professor of Hygiene, Birkbeck Institution, London, writes :—"I found during my Indian experience that the worth and character of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil remained unchanged by tropical heat or foreign climate, and it was, from its uniformity of character, particularly adapted for long-continued administration. Further, I have noticed the important fact, that Dr. de Jongh's Cod Liver Oil, besides containing all the active constituents of the remedy, is easily assimilated, without the stomach derangement so frequently following the use of the ordinary Oils. The value of "hydro-carbons" in all debilitated states of the system is now becoming thoroughly recognized; and it is, without doubt, from the animal oils and fats, rather than from their vegetable substitutes, that we may hope to derive the surest benefit. The Oil of Dr. de Jongh's places in every one's reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognized." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all chemists, druggists and store-keepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette, *16th December*, 1885.

Note.—Read O C for Officiating Commissioner ; D C for District Superintendent ; J M and D C for Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector ; S D S C for Secretary to District School Committee ; D S C for District School Committee ; D P for District Police ; O S R S for Officiating Second Resident Surgeon ; S R S for Second Resident Surgeon ; C S for Civil Surgeon ; O D C for Officiating Deputy Commissioner ; O C S for Officiating Civil Surgeon ; A M C for Assistant Magistrate and Collector ; A S P for Assistant Superintendent of Police ; Dy S for Deputy Superintendent ; O D S for Officiating District Superintendent ; M for Magistrate.

Genl—14th Decr—Mr D R Lyall, O C Chittagong Divn, is allowed leave for one day

The following appamts are made in the "Orissa Voltr Rifle crops" :—

Mr George Mainwaring Currie, to be Capt, Mr John MacMillan, to be Lieut, and Mr Frederick Bond, to be Lieut.

Mr A Barooah, J M and D C, 2nd grde, on leave, is promoted to the first grde of J M and D C from 1st Octr, vice Mr W H Page.

Police—11th Decr—Mr J H W D Clark, O D S of Police Durbhunga, acted as D S of Police, Bogra, from 26th Novr., 885, to 13th April, 1885. and held charge of the dist police of Bogra, from 14th April to 7th May.

Ecclesiastical—11th Decr—The Revd A Jewson, Baptist Missonary and Minister of Religion, Comillah, Tipperah, is granted a license, to solemnize Marriages between persons one or both of whom is a Christian or are Christians.

The Revd E C Johnson is granted a license to grant certificates of marriage between persons who are Native Christians.

The services of the Revd A C Pearson, Champlain of Dum-Dum, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of the N W P and Oudh from the 15th inst.

Medical—14th Decr—Surg J Clarke, O S R S, Presdy Genl Hospl, to be sub protem S R S Presdy Genl Hospl, during the absence of Surg G F A Harris.

15th Decr—Surg Maj J O' Brien, C S of Dinagepore, to be C S of Burdwan.

Surg Maj L Comeron, O C S of Rajshahye, is confirmed in that apptmt.

Surg-Maj E Bovill, O C S of Chumparun, is confimed in that apptmt.

Brig-Surg J W Thornton, C S of Shabad, is to be C S of Bankoora.

Surg-Maj G Price, O C S, Shahabad, is confirmed in that apptmt.

Advertisements.

MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

NOTIFICATION,

CALCUTTA THE 20TH DECEMBER 1885

The Levee to be held by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is unavoidably postponed from Monday December the 21st 1885, till Monday January 4th 1886.

Gentlemen purposing to attend the Levee on January 4th 1886, who have already sent in their cards to the Aide-de-Camp in waiting, as wishing to attend, are not required to send in their cards again. Cards of gentlemen who have not already signified their intention of attending the Levee will be received by the Aide-de-Camp in waiting not later than Thursday the 31st December 1885 after which no cards will be received.

The Drawing Room to be held by their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Countress of Dufferin as has been already notified will take place on Tuesday next December 22nd 1885.

By Command,
WILLIAM BEBESFORD,—Major,
Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

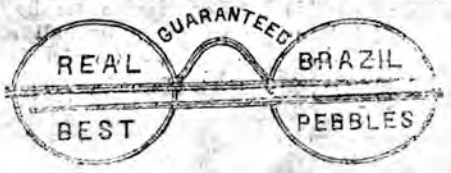
Wanted for the Office of the Branch Road Cess Committee Sasseram in the District of Shahabad a Temporary Overseer on a monthly salary of Rs 50 (including horse allowance) with Engineering qualifications for the preparation of Estimates, laying out work, check of measurements and general supervision of Works in Progress.

None need apply who has not passed the P. W. D. Examination.

Applications will be received by the Chairman District Road Cess Committee Shahabad upto the 15th January 1886.

A. W. B. POWER.
Chairman D. R. C. Shahabad.

A pamphlet entitled "Ignorance the Cause of Numerous Eye-Diseases"—by S. S. Lawrence to be had from Messrs. Lawrence and Mayo, Ophthalmic Opticians—Opticians of the Principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in India, Old Bond Street London, Rampart Row Bombay, 3-4 Hare Street, Calcutta.



Gold frame Spectacles Pebbles.....	Rs.	25 0 0
Silver „ „ „	„	10 0 0
Steel „ „ „	„	6 0 0
Best quality Smoked Neutral Tinted Pebbles Shape Eye Preserver.....	„	10 0 0
Cataract Spectacles Crystal.....	„	10 0 0
Testers to be sent on deposit of.....	„	10 0 0

Suitable spectacles can be sent to Muffussil constituents on informing their age, and whether they can read very small prints in day-light without spectacles.

HURRY DASS SREEMANEY,
Importer and Repairer of Spectacles,
No. 1, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.

PIKEPARAH NURSERY.

Reduced Price! Reduced Price!! Reduced Price!!!

40 Sorts of American Vegetable seeds previously advertised at Rs. 6/ is now to be had at Rs. 4/ a packet. This contains cabbages of sorts with portraits on each paper of seed and brief instruction for sowing and put up in tin in America.

20 Sorts of English Vegetable seeds at Rs. 2/8 a packet.

20 Sorts of double American choice flower-seeds at Rs. 2 per packet.

15 Sorts of English flower seeds at Rs. 1/8 per packet.

Country Vegetable seeds 15 sorts at Re. 1 per packet.

12 Sorts of English shrub seeds at Re. 1 per packet.

8 Sorts of English Creeper seeds at Re. 1 per packet.

Mahogni seed at /8 per tola.

Camellia seed at /12 per tola.

Benares, Langra Mangoes, Naspatti Rewla lime, Guavas Plums and Mangoes for Durbhangah Trading Company especially those that ripen in Bhadra and Asheen, Mozufferpore Lichees and Hazeepur Langra Mangoes, also Camellia Joponica plants large and robust ones at present available for sale. Price list for these plants can be had here on application with half anna Stamp.

All applications should be addressed and the remittances made to HURIDAS CHATTERJEE,
Manager Pikeparah Nursery company
Cossipore, Calcutta.

NUBIAN
LIQUID WATERPROOF
Blacking
Self-Shining. No Brushes Required.
Applied with a sponge attached to cork. Gives an instantaneous, brilliant, and elastic polish, which lasts a week in wet or dry weather. Does not injure leather nor soil the clothing. For all kinds of Boots, Shoes, and leather goods.
NUBIAN METAL POLISH Produces without labour an instantaneous polish on Brass, Copper, Britannia Metal, and Harness Accoutrements, &c. Application simple, effect lasting.
NUBIAN JAPAN BLACKING In stone bottles. For daily household use. Gives a brilliant polish.
NUBIAN PLATE POWDER, for Silver ware. NUBIAN HARNESS OIL & POLISH COMBINED, in stone bottles. NUBIAN PET BOOT POLISH, for Ladies' use only. Our goods obtainable everywhere.
THE NUBIAN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 8 & 9, Hosier Lane, LONDON, ENGLAND.

NOTICE.

Offers are invited for the following articles which are open to sale at the Office of the District Engingeer, Backergunge.

		Present value.
1.	Crobwinch	Rs. 150
2.	Ships pumps ...	„ 100
I.	Pantoon boat ...	„ 300

HERBERT MOSLEY,
Chairman Road Cess Committee,
Backergunge.

3rd December 1885.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

President:

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ROXBURGHE, K.

Vice-Presidents:

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF SUTHERLAND, K. G.
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ABERCORN, K.G.

Authorised Capital	£3,000,000
Subscribed Capital	£2,500,000
Paid up Capital	£625,000

LIFE ASSURANCE DEPARTMENT

Accumulated Funds irrespective of Capital and Reserves at 31st December 1883.

Life Assurance Fund	£3,340,918
Annuity Fund	£500,276

NOTE.—The Accumulated Funds of the Life Department are by Act of Parliament, free from any liability whatever for the Fire Department.

INDIAN BRANCH

Chief Office for India. 1, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

J. C. MACGREGOR, Esq., Receiver, High Court.
W. C. MORGAN, Esq., Solicitor.
ROBERT STEEL, Esq., Merchant.

Local Life Manager for India, CHARLES J. G. PATERSON, 1, Hasting Street.

Solicitors,—MORGAN & CO., 1, Hasting Street.

All sorts of Assurances are effected in this Office. Table of Annual premiums for a special number of years for the Insurance of Rs. 1000 to be paid at death. The policy continuing in force after the premiums have been exhausted.

Without profits.

Age next Birth-day	By 10 payments			By 15 payments			By 20 payments			Age next Birth-day
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	
20	62	2	0	46	8	0	39	0	0	20
25	64	12	0	48	8	0	41	0	0	25
30	68	8	0	51	10	0	44	0	0	30
35	73	8	0	56	0	0	47	12	0	35
40	79	8	0	61	0	0	52	2	0	40
45	86	0	0	66	10	0	57	8	0	45

Endowment Insurance which is an effective way of making a retiring provision for mature and old age. Table of Annual premiums for Insurance of Rs. 1,000.

Without profits.

Age next Birth-day	Policy payable at death to his heirs if it happen sooner, or on the Anniversary of the day of the Insurance immediately before attaining.									Age next Birth-day
	Age 60			Age 50			Age 55			
	Rs.	As	P.	Rs.	As	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	
20	32	2	0	34	14	0	38	14	0	20
25	36	0	0	40	0	0	46	0	0	25
30	42	4	0	48	0	0	57	6	0	35
35	50	0	0	59	2	0	75	4	0	30

N.B.—Risks on Native Lives are accepted on special terms.

FREE DISTRIBUTION OF SEEDS.

The sufferers from the floods and earth-quake will only obtain Cabbages, Carrots, Turnips, Radish, pees Cauliflower Etc. Etc. free of charge even the postage will be paid by me as in the previous occasion. Each application will bear the approval of known men either Government Officials of any rank, school masters, head Pundits, Zemindar or Talukdur Etc. Etc. of the place.

The free distribution ceases from the 15th of Aughran next.

NETTO GOPAL CHATTERJEE.
Pikeparah Nursery,
Cossipur, Calcutta, Novr. 1885.

GRIMAULT & CO.,

Pharmaceutical Chemists,

Paris: RUE VIVIENNE, 8. Paris.

DISEASES OF THE CHEST.

GRIMAULT & CO.'S SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME

Persons suffering from CATARRH, CONSUMPTION, COLDS, or OBSTINATE COUGHS, and generally those afflicted with diseases of the chest, bronchia, or lungs, should use GRIMAULT & CO.'S SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME, which prescribed for years past by the medical authorities of al, countries, has invariably effected wonderful cures.

By the use of this Syrup the Cough is calmed, nocturnal sweats disappear, and the appetite rapidly improves—a fact soon demonstrated by an increase of weight and improved appearance.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP is of a rose colour, and contained in flat oval bottle.

GRIMAULT & CO.'S MATICO CAPSULES & INJECTION.

Renowned Physicians prescribe GRIMAULT'S MATICO as the most active and at the same time the most inoffensive remedy in the treatment of ACUTE AND CHRONIC DISEASES, These CAPSULES have not, like COPAIBA, the inconvenience of giving NAUSEAS. The Injection is used in recent, and the Capsules in the more chronic cases.

DUSART'S SYRUP OF LACTOPHOSPHATE OF LIME.

This preparation enriches the blood, strengthens the bones and improves all the vital energies.

Phosphate of Lime is the substance most necessary to life; indispensable for the formation and nutriment of the bony system, as for the transformation of food into muscular fibre. Without it the body wastes away, and it is to supply the lack of Phosphate of Lime that Dusart's Syrup is so useful. It is of inestimable benefit for CONVALESCENTS, WEAK and OLD PEOPLE, and RICKETY CHILDREN, who find in it the CALCAREOUS ELEMENTS entering into the CONSTITUTION OF THE BONES. Well adapted to LADIES in the FAMILY WAY, WET NURSES (whose milk it enriches)and to stop CHILDREN'S DIARRHŒA.

ASTHMA! ASTHMA!
GRIMAULT &CO'S INDIAN CIGARETTES.

ASTHMA, NERVOUS COUGHS, CHRONIC LARYNGITIS, HOARSENESS, LOSS OF VOICE, FACIAL NEURALGIA, and INSOMNIA, are rapidly relieved by using these Cigarettes.

SICK HEADACHE! NEURALGIA!
GRIMAULT & CO.'S GUARANA.

This Medicine owes its curative virtues to the great quantity of Caffein which it contains. Dr. Wilkes, of Guys Hospital, declares in the *British Medical Journal* that GRIMAULTS GUARANA acts "like a charm."

"Grimaults Guarana Powders are a certain remedy for SICK HEADACHE."—The *Lancet*, Aug. 31, 1872.

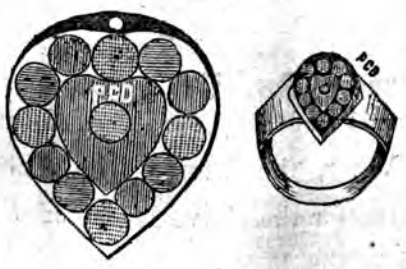
It is the most valuable remedy against DIARRHŒA DYSENTERY and all disorders proceeding from derangements of the Stomach or BOWELS.

Agents—BATHGATE & Co.—SMITH STANISTREET & Co. BONNERJEE & CO., and NOBIN CHUNDER DAW & SONS, Calcutta; TREACHER & Co. Bombay; BARBIE & Co. MADON & Co.. and NORTON & Co. Madras; PLOMER & Co. Lahore: PEAKE ALLEN & Co., Lucknow; RIGGS & Co. Bangalore; and at all respectable Chemists.

ELECTRO-GALVANIC LOCKET

AND

RING.



MANUFACTURED BY

P. C. DASS.

No. 34, Bancatollah Lane, Puttuldangah

CALCUTTA.

WONDERFUL REMEDY

FOR

ALL SORTS OF DISEASES.

Man and woman, how happy would they be,
If from disease and pain they could be free.
He therefore is a true friend to his race,
Who from this world these scourges will efface.
Beauty, rank, honor, fame and boundless wealth,
Are worthless empty bubbles without health.
Yes, health, the priceless gift of God to man,
Confer'd on him when first the world began.
Possess'd of this the richest of treasure,
Our joy and delight would know no measure.
Depriv'd of this, from whate'r direful cause,
By blind or rude neglect of Nature's laws.
Oh, how pitiable becomes our state,
How cruel the stings of relentless fate:
In vain the splendour of our mansion grand,
And all the luxury at our command,
In vain the velvet couch and rocking chair;
But stay! give not yourself up to despair.
Send for the Charm Locket & Magic Ring,
Invigorating health they always bring.*

* Persons habitually using the Ring or Locket will evade attacks of contagious diseases.

RING ... Re. 1-8 each; per dozen Rs. 15
LOCKET ... Rs. 1-4 „ „ „ 12
Packing & Postage from 1 to 6—annas 5.
„ „ „ 7 to 12—annas 10.

Goods will be sent by Value-payable Parcel or on receipt of remittance. For Rings measurement should be sent.

Inundations Distress Relief Fund.

A Meeting of the Committee appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor to collect funds for the relief of sufferers from the effects of the late floods, was held at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce on Saturday, the 3rd instant, when the following subscriptions were announced. Further subscriptions are earnestly solicited, and will be received by the Bank of Bengal or its Branches and by District Officers.

		Rs.
Sir Rivers Thompson	...	1,000
H. H. Maharaja of Durbhanga	...	2,500
H. H. the Maharani of Durbhanga	...	500
Nawab Abdul Gunny Meah and „ Ahsanoollah Bahadur	...	8,000
Babu Joykissen Mookerjee	...	1,000
Maharaja Sir Jotendro Mohun Tagore K. C. S. I.	...	2,500
Messrs. Jardine, Skinner & Co.	...	1,000
„ Pran Kissen Law & Co.	...	1,000
„ Begg, Dunlop & Co.	...	500
Maharaja Norendro Krishna Bahadur	...	500
Messrs. Geo. Henderson & Co.	...	250
„ Schoene, Kilburn & Co.	...	250
H. A. Cockerell Esq.	...	200
Babu Bejoy Kissen Mukerjee	...	100
S. E. J. Clarke Esq.	...	50
Babu Mohohur Mukerjee	...	50
„ Hurryhur Mukerjee	...	50
„ Nobokissen Mukerjee	...	10
Total.....		19,460

S. E. J. CLARKE,

Secretary,

Inundations Distress Relief Fund.

DOORGA POOJAH HOLIDAYS

COOKE AND KELVEY,

JEWELLERS

CALCUTTA.

Are now placing in stock new goods suitable for Native Gentlemen and their families,

AN EARLY INSPECTION IS INVITED.

Gold and Jewelled Bangles in pairs, in a variety of designs from 100 to 20,000 per pair.

Special attention is drawn to our new design of Bangles. The Spot and Turban Pattern which are Manufactured in very fine gold, can be had in pairs fitted in cases at reasonable prices.

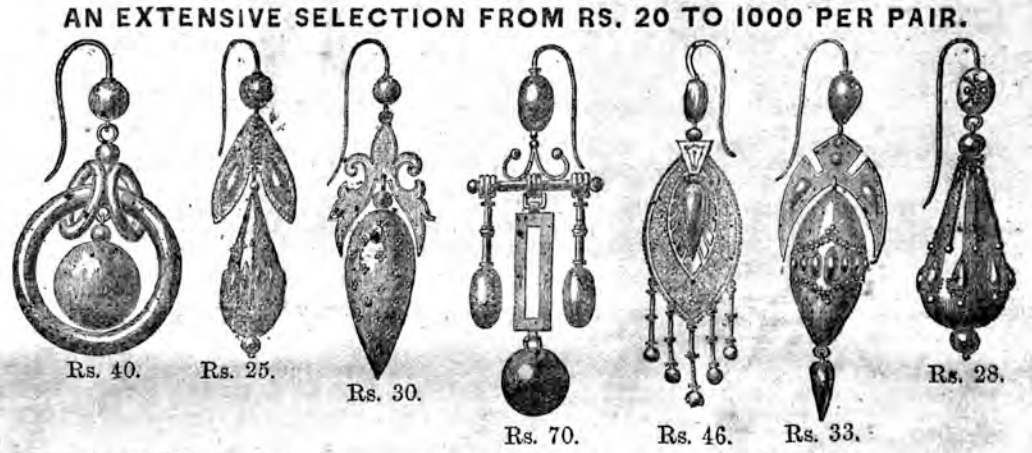
The new Twisted and Wire moved Snake Bangles, in pairs fitted in handsome Morocco cases Rs. 350.

The new Broad Band Lattice Bangles in Morocco cases Rs. 400 per pair.

ORNAMENTS FOR THE HAIR IN A VARIETY OF DESIGNS.

EAR-DROPS AND EARRINGS.

AN EXTENSIVE SELECTION FROM RS. 20 TO 1000 PER PAIR.



Rs. 40. Rs. 25. Rs. 30. Rs. 70. Rs. 46. Rs. 33. Rs. 28.

Presentation Watches.

Rs. 150 to 500.

Gold Albert & Guard Chains.

Rs. 50 to 350.

IN GREAT VARIETY AND PRICES.

Complete Suites of Jewelled Links Studs Etc in Cases from Rs. 200 to 500.

Gold Watches.

Rs. 85.

WATCHMAKERS

COOKE & KELVEY

Awarded Certificate of Merit at the Calcutta International Exhibition, 1883-84.

PATENT COUGH PILLS!!!

A Purely Vegetable Specific for the cure of Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Coughs of years' standing, Difficulty in Breathing, Tightness of the Chest, Hoarseness, Throwing or Spitting of Blood, Simple and Dry Coughs, Colds, &c. Price per phial, with testimonials and full directions for use and diet, Re. 1; postage and packing, As. 8. The OLDEST and the YOUNGEST can take them with *safety*!! Prepared only by Mrs. Anna. Aratoon Patentee, Calcutta.

To be had of STEPHENSON & Co.,
14, *Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.*

Notice.

This Press is prepared to undertake Job-work of all sorts at moderate charge.

Apply to Printer, ***Hindoo Patriot*** Press.

ALBERT NURSERY.

No. 20 GRAND TRUNK ROAD.

Sitee, Calcutta.

RARE and genuine mango grafts of upwards of 50 qualities, Litchis of the superior kinds and other fruit plants, and seedlings, foreign and indigenous, crotons, begonias, aralias, anthuriums, dieffenbachias, marantas, ferns and lycopodiums, creepers, and other flower and ornamental foliaged plants and shrubs of the choicest varieties and acclimatised and imported flower and vegetable seeds from the first seedsmen, are carefully packed and despatched at reasonable rates. Catalogues on application with one anna postage stamp.

TARINY CHURN GHOSE B.A., B.L.

Proprietor.

HAROLD & CO.,

CALCUTTA.

MELODINO.

THREE OCTAVES, FROM F TO F.

Of Solid Wood with Expression Knee Swell. Price Rs. 75.

The above exquisitely-toned Instrument has been made expressly for the performance of Melodies, Tunes, Songs, and for any kind of Solo for the VOICE, the VIOLIN, the FLUTE, the CORNOPEON, or for any other Solo Instrument. Music written for the above Instruments, either with or without accompaniment for the Piano, can be played on the *Melodino*,

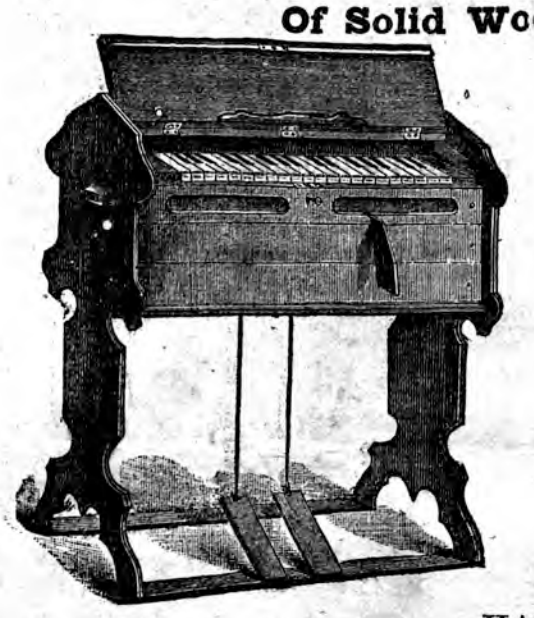
INSTRUCTION BOOK.

How to play the MELODINO by note and in correct time, *without the aid of a Master, and in a few hours' practice.* By S. HAROLD. Rs. 3.

HARMONINO.

FOUR OCTAVES, FROM F TO F.

Of Solid Wood, with Expression Knee Swell. Price Rs. 90.



The Harmonino is in fact a small Harmonium, adapted for Music with Harmony. The voicing is peculiarly soft and sympathetic, and all the marks of expression can be produced by the Knee Swell.

SMALL INSTRUCTION BOOK FOR HARMONINO, Rs. 1-8.

HARMONIUMS, OF EXQUISITE TONE, FROM Rs. 100.

HAROLD & CO., 3, DALHOUSIE SQUARE, CALCUTTA.

F. & C. OSLER

Calcutta,

GLASS MANUFACTURERS IN ORDINARY TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN

Gold Medal. { LONDON EXHIBITIONS...1851-1862. / PARIS EXHIBITION..... 1878. / CALCUTTA EXHIBITION...1883-84. } **For Glass**

MANUFACTURERS OF CRYSTAL AND COLORED GLASS

CHANDELIERS, CANDELABRA, AND WALL LIGHTS.

MANUFACTURERS AND PATENTEES OF

KEROSINE AND VEGETABLE OIL LAMPS.

MANUFACTURERS OF CUT AND PLAIN CRYSTAL

Table Glassware.

MANUFACTURERS OF CRYSTAL AND COLOURED GLASS, TABLES, WHATNOTS, CHAIRS, COUCHES AND OTHER

Glass Furniture.

IMPORTERS OF VENETIAN, BOHEMIAN, FRENCH, AND BRITISH DECORATIVE AND ORNAMENTAL GLASSWARE

Manufacturers of Crystal Glass Fountains and Fish Bowls

IMPORTERS OF HIGH CLASS ELEGANT AND ARTISTIC

Venetian Mirrors.

IMPORTERS OF BRITISH AND CONTINENTAL

Art Pottery.

The attention of Native gentlemen is called to the splendid stock now exhited in their show rooms. The subject of price has received great attention. Purchasers will find that they can obtain OSLER'S goods at

The Lowest Price.

Compatible with the excellence of quality and workmanship which the firm has during the last 70 years endeavoured to maintain.

F. & C. OSLER,
CALCUTTA

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

An efficient substitute for Quinine. Sold by the principal European and Native druggists of Calcutta. Obtainable from the Superintendent, Botanical Garden Calcutta. Post free, at—4 oz., Rs. 6 : 8 oz., Rs. 11 : 16 oz., Rs. 20-12. Cash with order.

Bank of Bengal.

HEAD OFFICE.—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:

Agra, Akyab, Allahabad, Benares, Cawnpore, Dacca, Delhi, Hyderabad. Lahore, Lucknow, Moulmein, Nagpore, Patna and Rangoon.

Current Accounts opened free of charge.

Deposits of money received for fixed periods and interest allowed thereon at rates which may be ascertained on application.

Government and other Securities received for safe custody, purchases and sales effected, and interest and dividends collected and credited to account, or remitted according to instructions.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Securities, Municipal and Port Trust Debentures, Shares in Guaranteed Railways, Goods, and Bullion.

Discount Accounts opened, and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.

Copies of Rules, Powers of Attorney, &c., may be had on application at the HeadOffice and at any of the Branches.

By order of the Directors,
R. HARDIE.
Secretary and Treasurer.

BY APPOINTMENT,

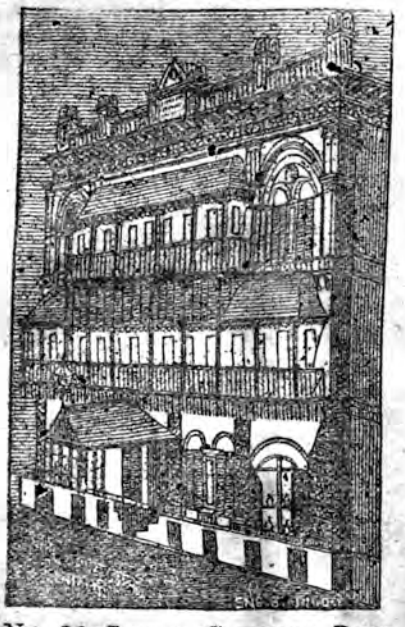
To His Highness the Maharajah Dheeraj

OF BURDWAN.

B. L. SEN & CO.,

KOBIRAJ, DRUGGISTS AND CHEMISTS.

Adi Ayur Veda Medical Hall,



No. 36, LOWER CHITPORE ROAD.

CALCUTTA

B. L. SEN & CO.'S

Dantashodhana Churna or celebrated Dentifrice.

The regular use of this powder is sure to cure all diseases of the gums, cures ulceration, prevents bleeding, sweetens the breath, perfectly cleanses the teeth of tartar and all other noxious matters and renders them pearl white.

Price per Box 8 Annas. Postage &c., 4 Annas

B. L. SEN & CO.'S

Kuntalabrishya or World-famed Hair Restorer.

The regular use of this invaluable oil most certainly cures baldness and prevents the hair from falling off or turning prematurely grey. It cures diseases of the head and brain and strengthens week and failing eyesight. It possesses a very sweet odour.

Price per Bottle Re. 1 Postage &c., 6 Annas.

B. L. SEN & CO.'S

Superior & Genuine Makaradhaja.

This is one of the most potent medicines of the Hindu Pharmacopœa, never fails to produce the most satisfactory results in cases of debility from whatever cause arising, seminal, constitutional or otherwise. It acts like a charm in typhus or typhoid fevers, chronic diarrhœa, habitual constipation, gleet, spermatorrhœa, female complaints after delivery, weekness of the brain from excessive mental labour, and in all complaints to which the persons of sedentary habits are especially subject.

Price 7 grains Per Rupee or Rs. 24 per Tolah.
Postage 4 Annas.

All the above preparations are prefectly innocuous and may be taken by persons of all sexes and ages with perfect safety.

A detailed Price List and book of direction of other important medicines may be had gratis on application.

BENOD LAL SEN KOBIRAJ,
Proprietor.

THE SANSKRIT BOOKS FOR SALE.

মূল, শ্রুতি, সূত্র, ভাষ্য, টীকা ও দীপিকা (যাঁহার যাহা আছে) এবং বাঙ্গালা নুবাদ সহিত নিম্নলিখিত গ্রন্থ গুলি বিক্রয়ার্থে প্রস্তুত আছে। ১৬ খানি উপনিষৎ—মূল্য ১৫।৵০ আনা। পঞ্চদশী—মূল্য ৬।০ টীকা, মাশুল ৵০ আনা। মহর্ষি কপিল-প্রণীত "সাংখ্যদর্শন" প্রবচন-ভাষ্য সহিত—মূল্য ৪৲ টাকা, মাশুল তিন আনা। পাতঞ্জলদর্শন—মূল্য ১।৵০ আনা, মাশুল /০ আনা। শাণ্ডিল্যসূত্র বা ভক্তি-মীমাংসা—মূল্য ১৲ টাকা, মাশুল /০ আনা। সাংখ্য-সার—মূল্য ১।৵০ আনা, মাশুল /০ আনা। দুইটী টীকা সহিত বেদান্তসার এবং সিদ্ধান্তবিন্দুসার, নিরঞ্জ-নাষ্টক ও হস্তামলক একত্রে এই চারি খানির—মূল্য ১।৵০ আনা, মাশুল /০ আনা। শঙ্করাচার্য্যের আত্মবোধ ও অপরোক্ষানুভূতি একত্রে এই দুই খানির মূল্য ১৲ টাকা, মাশুল /০ আনা। প্রবোধ-চন্দ্রোদয় নাটক ও শঙ্করাচার্য্যের তত্ত্বোপদেশ একত্রে এই দুই খানির মূল্য ২।০ আনা, মাশুল ৵০ আনা। শ্রীমহেশচন্দ্র পাল, যোড়াসাঁকো ১৪১ নং বারাণসী ঘোষের ষ্ট্রীট, কলিকাতা।

T. E. THOMSON & CO.,

9, ESPLANADE ROW, CALCUTTA.

HARDWARE AND METAL MERCHANTS, MANUFACTURERS:

WHOLESALE, RETAIL & GENERAL FURNISHING IRONMONGERS, IMPORTERS OF

PLAIN WROUGHT-IRON SAFES.

Fitted with Patent Lever Locks and Duplicate Keys.

Length.....	15	18	20	22	24	26	28	30	32	34	36 inches.
Breadth ...	10	12	14	16	18	19	20	21	22	23	24 ,,
Depth	8½	11	12	14	15	17	18	20	21	23	24 ,,
Rs.....	42-0	50-0	55-0	60-0	65-0	70-0	80-0	90-0	100-0	110-0	120-0 each.

Wrought-iron Bands with Hasps and Staples for Padlocks are fitted when extra security is required, the charge for which varies according to size of Safe, as under:—

Rs. 15-0 15-0 15-0 19-0 19-0 19-0 23-0 23-0 26-0 26-0 26-0 each.

Capacity of above Safes for holding Rupees, if in Bags, containing one thousand each.

Rs. 1,000 2,000 3,000 5,000 7,000 10,000 12,000 16,000 19,000 24,000 28,000 each.

If put in loosely or packed they will hold much more.

T. E. Thomson & Co. have also always in stock Fire and Thief-Resisting Safes of Messrs. Chubb and Milners make.

CASH AND PAPER BOXES.

LOCKS OF ALL KINDS AND AT VARIOUS PRICES.

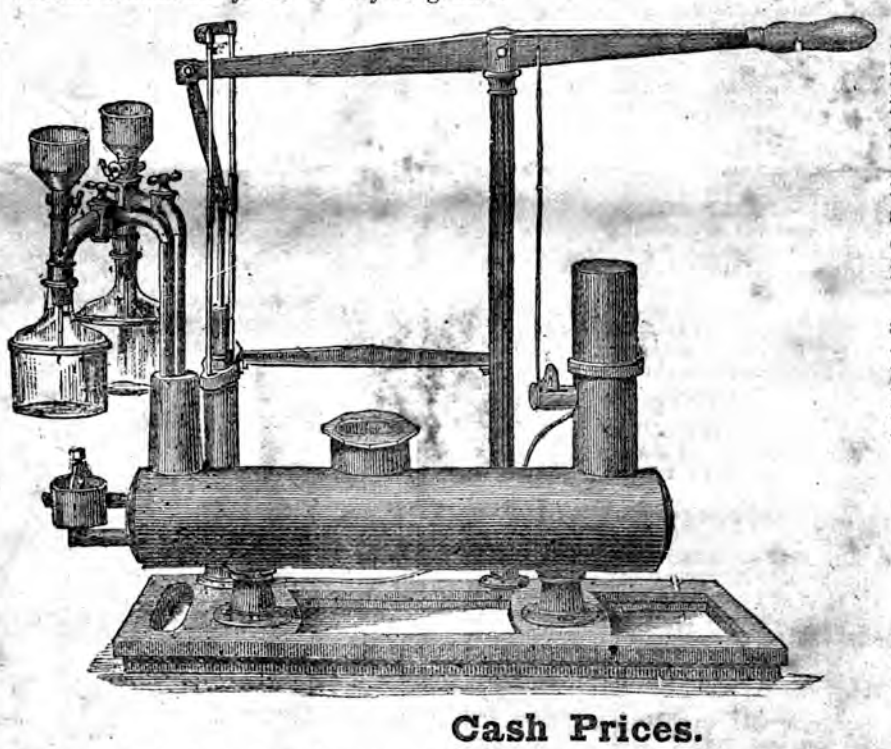
PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION.

DOMESTIC ICE MACHINES

For the production of pure solid tasteless ice;—2 lbs in 2o minutes

THE PNEUMATIC ICE MACHINE.

THESE well known machines have been perfected with all the latest improvements and as now made they are not liable to get out of order. Once set up they are always ready to hand for the production of a cold drink or for the manufacture of ice in solid blocks; they can also be worked continuously for a very long time.



An illustrated pamphlet containing full instructions for working is supplied to each purchaser.

A. & Co. have just received a large consignment of all kinds of these machines. An inspection is invited.

N. B. The public are warned against the purchase of counterfeits, the production of irresponsible manufacturers.

AMMONIACAL ICE MACHINES

For block Ice in Cylinders.

4lb size...Cash 250
2lb „ ... „ 175

N. B. Each Machine is tested before it is delivered.

Cash Prices.

For an improved single action or one decanter Ice Machine complete with its requisites and packed in a case ... ... Cash Rs. 190

For an improved double action or two decanters Ice Machine complete with its requisites and packed in a case ... ... Cash Rs. 275

For an improved double cylinder Ice Machine complete with its requisites and packed in a case ... ... Cash Rs. 375

Sulphuric Acid in stone jars containing about 40lb packed in case... ... Cash Rs. 10-4

Extra Decanters, Vases, Oils, Rubber Rings, Leather, Washers, Patent Wine Coolers, Rubber Bands. Bottle Elevators &c. can be supplied on application.

Ice Boxes for preserving Ice &c. ... ... Cash Rs. 22

ARLINGTON & CO.,
3b, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.

SCHWEITZER'S COCOATINA.

Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa or Chocolate Powder.

GUARANTEED PURE SOLUBLE COCOA OF THE FINEST QUALITY, WITHOUT SUGAR OR ADMIXTURE.

The Faculty pronounce it the "most nutritious, perfectly digestible beverage for *Breakfast, Luncheon, or Supper,*" and invaluable for Invalids and Young Children.

Being absolutely "all Cocoa," with the excess of fat extracted, is four times the strength of preparations thickened yet weakened with arrowroot, starch, &c., and in reality cheaper than such mixtures. Made instantaneously with boiling water and palatable without milk, a teaspoonful to a breakfast cup costing less than one half-penny.

COCOATINA is the best Cocoa for INDIA and the COLONIES, *keeping for years in all climates,* being in a concentrated form.

Celebrated for remarkable Sustaining Properties. Specially adapted for Early Breakfasts. Adopted as a Medical Comfort the Royal Navy.

Retailed by Chemists, Grocers, &c., in Air-tight Tins, at 1s 6d, 3s, 5s. 6d.,
Sole Proprietors.

H. SCHWEITZER & Co., 10. ADAM STREET, STRAND, LONDON.
AND ALL WHOLESALE HOUSES.

Digitized with financial assistance from the National Archives of India on 08 August, 2017

NO MORE PAINS !!!

DARLINGTON'S PAIN-CURER

WARRANTED to cure pains of every description, arising from whatever cause, on any part of the human frame. A certain cure for pains in the Back, Lumbago, pains in the Chest, Sore Throats, Coughs, Colds, Mumps, Tightness of the Chest, Bronchitis, Diptheria, Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Colic, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Pains in the Groins, Contracted Joints, Gout, Sciatica, Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Swellings, Old Sores, Ulcers, Piles, Ringworm, Pimples, and Eruptions on the Skin.

Many of the best Physicians of the day prescribe DARLINGTON'S PAIN-CURER in the very worst forms of these ailments, with success.

Pains of every description have been cured by the use of DARLINGTON'S PAIN-CURER only, when all other medicines have been tried without effect.

Per bottle, Re. 1; large size, Rs. 2; Packing As. 8.

☞ The words PAIN-CURER and NO MORE PAINS ! ! ! are our Trade Marks.

DARLINGTON & Co.,
49, DHURRUMTOLLAH STREET, CALCUTTA.

☞ Examine the bottle, and see it has the Seal, Label, and wrapper of Darlington & Co., and beware of imitations.

Mrs. A. Greenway writes from Umballa.—"Please send me by return post 6 bottles of DARLINGTON'S PAIN-CURER as I CANNOT DO WITHOUT IT. IT HAS BEEN OF GREAT USE TO MY FAMILY, SAVED ME."

Mr. St. John Buchan, Member of the Royal College of Engineers, M. R. A. S., author of "In the City of Palaces," "Madras or the Benighted City," and a gentleman, of independent means, writes from Lawrie and Statten's Hotel, Allahabad,—"Will you kindly say who is agent here for DARLINGTON'S PAIN-CURER? My wife has been deriving much benefit by its use in Bangalore, and has run short of her supply. It was recommended to her by a lady friend in Southern India and has worked like a charm."

Mr. W. A. DuCasse, of Akola, Berar, in ordering for another supply of DARLINGTON'S PAIN-CURER, says,—"It has done so much good amongst the people of this place that they have not left me one for my own use."—20-2-83.

Mr. F. A. Jackson, of the Chief Court Punjab, Lahore, writes.—"Please send me at your earliest convenience two large bottles of DARLINGTON'S PAIN-CURER, as I have nearly run out of the supply I got from you some time ago. I HAVE NEVER COME ACROSS ANYTHING TO EQUAL IT. I will thank you to let me have the Pain-Curer by V. P. Post as soon as possible."

Eminent medical men largely prescribe DARLINGTON'S PAIN-CURER as the only remedy that has successfully bottled with the most stubborn and inveterate of ailments. There are thousands of living witnesses to attest to the benefit derived by this great modern invention. When the injection of morphia into the system, and other appliances have failed, DARLINGTON'S PAIN-CURER has come as a boon and a ministering angel to bed-ridden and suffering humanity and acted like a charm. Every family should keep a small quantity for cases of any emergency. To out-station residents, it is simply indispensable.

Mr. Taschand writes from Saugor.—"Will you kindly send me by Value Payable Post four more bottles of DARLINGTON'S PAIN-CURER, large size, as I find it to be a very useful and necessary medicine to keep handy."

Rani Rajbunsi Koomar, of Soorsund, Camp Nasrigunge in Dinapore, who has, with benefit to herself, adopted the use of DARLINGTON'S INFALLIBLE PAIN-CURER for the last three years, writes again through Baboo Hurrihur Inder Sahi, under date the 29th August 1883.—"I have to inform you that a remittance of Rs. 25 has to-day been made to your name by a Money Order on the General Post Office, Calcutta, and to request you to send me ten large bottles of DARLINGTON'S famous INFALLIBLE PAIN-CURER by return of post."

Rajah S. S. Ghosal, that independent gentleman of Bhoikoylas, Kidderpore, has for the last four years, used DARLINGTON'S PAIN-CURER, (large bottles), and found the medicine efficacious in every instance.

His Excellency Sir Salar Jung, G. C. S. I., ordered a couple of large bottles of DARLINGTON'S PAIN-CURER, found it efficacious, and has adopted the medicine for his family and household use, and from time to time has taken upwards of a hundred large bottles of the same through Major Percy Gough, his Private and Military Secretary.

Lalla Kunny Lall of Jumna Pershad & Co., Bankers of Mozufferpore, writes.—"Please send me another dozen, small bottles, of DARLINGTON'S PAIN-CURER, I have used it on the ringworm, and pains on the back, and it has cured them."

Nawab Mir Laik Ali Khan Bahadoor, following the footsteps of his good and illustrious father, also patronizes the medicine ordering large bottles of DARLINGTON'S PAIN-CURER by the dozen.

Baboo Suttis Chunder Chowdery, an influential Zemindar of Ramgopalpore, Mymensing, remitted Rs. 50, and ordered a couple dozen large phials of DARLINGTON'S PAIN-CURER.

General Jeet Jung Bahadoor, Rana, of Nepal, has also from time to time taken large bottles of DARLINGTON'S PAIN-CURER.

Mr. M. Hla Oung, the present Asst. Comptroller General of Bengal, writes:—DARLINGTON'S PAIN-CURER is indeed a wonderful discovery. It has proved very useful to my family.

☞ Examine the bottle, and see it has the Seal, Label, and Wrapper of Darlington and Co., and beware of imitations.

TERMS FOR OUT-STATION RESIDENTS.

☞ Out-Station residents ordering a dozen of either large or small phials will get them free of packing and postage, at any destination, or place of residence, provided their orders are accompanied with Money Orders.

LEWIS STEWART & CO.

5 & 6, DALHOUSIE SQUARE, CALCUTTA.

Beg to call the attention of the Native Nobility and Gentry to their large and beautiful stock of

Crystal Chandeliers,
Crystal Wall Lights,
Crystal Hall Lamps,
Crystal Table Lamps.

IN RICH CUT PRISMATIC GLASS OR IN BRIGHT COLORED GLASS.

ELEGANT PATTERNS, PRETTY SHAPES,
CHEAP PRICES.

A VERY HANDSOME FOUR LIGHT CHANDELIER
FOR RS. 50, CASH ONLY.

LEWIS STEWART & CO.'S GLASS, FANCY AND USEFUL CHINA EARTHENWARE AND PLATED WARE-ROOMS.

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THE

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety,
COMBINED with the following.

FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURE.

Not granted by any other Company whatever:—

1. Policy-holders can Vote at meetings.
2. Amalgamations *impossible.*
3. Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
4. Native Lives assured at European Rates.
5. Premiums reduced to English rates from date of leaving any Port in India, Ceylon or China.

LAST 12 MONTHS' NEW BUSINESS.
738 PROPOSALS for..... .....Rs. 29,23,250

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 UNDER NEW SYSTEM.

Age.	30	35	40	45
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Premium ...	21 5 4	24 8 8	28 10 0	33 14 8

Lower Safe Rates than any other Office.

6. Company young, and therefore free from Old, Liabilities.
7. Premiums can be paid Yearly, Half Yearly, Quarterly, Monthly, or for a Limited Number of Years.
8. CLAIMS PAID ONE MONTH AFTER PROOF OF DEATH.
9. Liberal Surrender Value of 35 per cent.
10. Policies in the Form of Promissory Notes.
11. Entire Direction in India.
12. The Most Economical Management
13. Preliminary Expenses Rs. 970-15-0 only.
14. Lapsed policies Revived without Fine.
15. Policy-holders can appoint their own Trustees, Auditors, or Consulting Actuary.
16. Medical Examinations arranged any where to suit assurers.
17. No Restriction on Travel.
18. Suicide does not cause Forfeiture of Policies after they are One Year in force.
19. Policies in favour of Wife or Children are by law protected from Demands of Creditors.
20. 80 per cent. of Premia to be invested in Trustee for Policy holders with the Official Trustee of Bombay.

"THE 'ORIENTAL,' BY ITS CAREFUL AND EQUITABLE MANAGEMENT, IS RAPIDLY GAINING THE CONFIDENCE OF THE NATIVE COMMUNITY."

Intending Assurers or Investors—Native or European—are invited to compare the Rates and Conditions of the "Oriental" with those of any other Company.

Detailed Prospectuses, Proposal, Share, and Agency Forms Reports, and full of Particulars on the application to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
HEAD OFFICE, 9, Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY,
Or any of the Agents in India.

D. M. DASS,
Agent, Calcutta,
4/1 Camac Street.

মেডিকেল কালেজের পরীক্ষোত্তীর্ণা ধাত্রী।

MRS. BASANTO KUMARI DUTT.

Diploma holding, first English knowing native midwife. Removed to 346, Chitpore Road west of the Beadon Park, Calcutta.

C. LAZARUS & CO.

GENERAL FURNISHING CONTRACTORS
56, 59, 60, 61 & 62, BENTINCK STREET,
CALCUTTA.

—oo—

FURNITURE.

For the Hall, Library, Dining Room and Drawing Room &c. A large variety of the newest and most elegant designs in teak, mahogany, walnut and other woods.

ART FURNITURE AND MIRRORS.

All gilt, white and gold, walnut, and ebony and gilt and Rosewood, in all styles, and suitable for complete furnishing consisting of suites of furniture, upholstered in the latest fashion with the richest Damasks, Tapestries, Reps and Velvets and suited to all tastes, Cabinets, Tables, Whatnots, Brackets and Mirrors.

CRYSTAL CHANDELIERS, AND CANDELABRA.

A magnificient display of the richest cut crystal, and colored glass Chandeliers, from 2 to 200 lights.

TABLE AND ORNAMENTAL GLASSWARE.

Consisting of sets for 12 or more persons, and a vast assortment of fancy articles in colored and other glass.

LAMPS.

Single and Duplex punkah proof, the only ones suitable for India. All of Messrs. Hinks and Son's manufacture.

EARTHENWARE AND PORCELAIN.

Breakfast, Tea, and Dinner services by the best makers. Fancy Porcelain, and a splendid collection of other art ware on view, specially adapted for presentation.

BILLIARD TABLES.

C. LAZARUS & Co's tables have been supplied everywhere and have given universal satisfaction. Fitted with Cushions on our own principle, which are so generally appreciated throughout the country.

BILLIARD AND POOL BALLS

And all other accessories always in Stock.
Catalogues of each department of C. L. & Co's. business post free on application.

C. LAZARUS & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

THE HINDOO PATRIOT.
TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

All Subscriptions payable in advance, and none for less than one month.

IN TOWN.	Rs.	As
Per Month	1	2
„ Annum	11	8
„ Single Copy	0	1
IN MOFUSSIL.		
In Advance per Annum	13	4
Arrear Do.	15	8
RATES OF ADVERTISEMENT.	Rs.	As.
Per line	0	4

Printed and published by WOOMESH CHUNDER NUNDI, *at the* HINDOO PATRIOT PRESS, No. 108, BARANUSSY GHOSE'S STREET, CALCUTTA.